The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Bonds of the New Loan—Printing the Reissue of Currency—Return of the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The first installment of the five per cent. bonds to go abroad under the new syndicate arrangement will leave with Mr. Cattell and party next Saturday. The preparation of the lot is just about completed. In a day or two the last work necessary to finish the entire amount of the $300,000,000 five per cents will be begun. This is the signing in the Register's office of each bond. This signing was formerly done by the Register, who affixed his own autograph to each bond, and was allowed extra compensation at the rate of one cent for each signature. The labor has become so great, owing to the rapidity with which the issue must be made, that this work has to be done by another person, and hereafter the bonds will bear the written signature "Thomas A. Maguire," followed by the printed words "For the Register." Maj. Maguire subscribed to the necessary oath to-day, and will begin the work immediately.

CHECKING BANK-NOTE—REISSUE.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury Department, returned here this morning from his visit to the Government bank-note mills and to the several bank-note companies of New-York, in which he was accompanied by Superintendent McCartee, of the Treasury Note Printing Bureau. They found everything correct and proper at the mills, near Philadelphia. The system of checks and safeguards established for the manufacture and issue of the Government bank-note paper have thus far been a complete success, and they found nothing that required to be improved. The inspection of the bank-note companies of New-York was with reference to other facilities for doing that portion of the work hitherto assigned them, to wit, the backs of the national bank notes, the reprinting of which was authorized to be done at the expense of the banks at the late session of Congress. The bank-note companies thus engaged are the National, the Continental, and the American. There will probably be no change in the distribution of the work, and it will, therefore, be prosecuted as heretofore. The reissue will begin at an early day.

WRIGHT, THE CONVICTED MURDERER.

The negro desperado, Wright, persists in characterizing his conviction as a huge mistake. In a letter, which he writes to a *Star* reporter, asking for an interview, he says: "Oh, all that grieves me is for the people of Washington to have such a thought of me. They all think I killed the peddler, but it is one of the greatest mistakes they ever made in their lives. They look at me as if I had been a lion, but I have not done anything. God knows it, and I know it, too." The reporter, of course, was too glad to grant the interview, but the product was of but little account. Wright relates a story that, if true, would implicate one of the principal witnesses against him. There seems to be a desperate effort making in behalf of Wright to create a feeling of doubt in the community as to whether he was really the guilty party, and take advantage of this sentiment to gain a new trial, or a commutation of sentence. Meantime Wright seems to think he has no chance for his life, and talks about his hanging as a good joke and a great mistake. Lately there are rumors about the city and stories in the papers charging him with the murder of a sailor boy some months ago.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President did not return by the late train last night, as expected, but did arrive from Harrisburg at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MAIL FOR HONOLULU.

The Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Post-office Department, Mr. Blackfan, to-day received a dispatch from the Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, stating that a steamer will be dispatched by that company to Honolulu on the 18th inst., from San Francisco.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of C. W. Williams, of Port Jervis, N. Y., for gates for Canal locks; also the patent of Mr. M. R. Pierce, of West Chester, N. Y., and Mr. B. G. Pierce, of New-Bedford, Mass., for a machine for making drain-pipes.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior has directed the Commissioner of General Land Office, to adjust the land grant to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Williams, who holds that, while the said company is bound to construct the road between Portage and Stevenspoint, it is not necessary to begin at Portage in order to entitle it to lands for the portion constructed north of Stevenspoint. The Portage City interests, aided by the Governor of Wisconsin, have strenuously opposed this construction of the law, fearing that if the land grant is obtained by the company it will make some other point than Portage its southern terminus.

HEALTH OF MR. SUMNER.

Senator Sumner rides out daily, and when within a couple of squares of his residence, leaves his carriage and walks home. This exercise, slight as it is, tires him considerably. Since his relapse, ten days ago, his physician has returned to the subcutaneous injection of morphine, every other day, with the hope that this course of treatment will prevent a recurrence of the intense pain which he has recently suffered at times in the region of the spinal column.

LARCENY BY DRY-GOODS CLERKS.

This morning, in the Criminal Court, Judge McArthur presiding, Patrick Smith and Henry Miller, indicted for grand larceny at Shuster's dry-goods store, were arraigned and pleaded guilty. Smith appealed to the mercy of the Court, stating that he had a wife and family to support. The Court sentenced each to eighteen months in the Albany Penitentiary.

STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS AND THE LAWFUL RESERVE.

In order to correct the general misapprehension in reference to the relative strength of the national and State banks of the City of New-York during the week ending Saturday, April 5, the Controller of the Currency has caused a careful analysis to be made of the returns of the national and State banks for that week, as made to the Clearing-house, from which it appears that the fifty national banks in that City hold an average reserve of 28 83-100 per cent. of their liabilities on hand, and the State banks held at the same time an average of 21 8-100 per cent. Two of the State banks were largely in excess of twenty-five per cent. of reserve upon liabilities, while the remaining twelve State banks were all deficient. Deducting from the aggregate the proportion of cash funds held by these two banks, the proportion of reserve held by the remaining twelve banks is less than sixteen per cent., three of which held less than twelve per cent. reserve, and eleven less than twenty per cent. Twenty-two of the fifty national banks were largely in excess of the twenty-five per cent. required by law, and only five of the whole fifty national banks held less than twenty per cent. The State banks in their returns to the Bank Department at Albany, invariably include national bank notes with legal-tender notes. If national bank notes are included in their returns of legal-tender notes to the Clearing-house, which is believed to be the case, they should be deducted, which would still further reduce their percentage of reserve. The lawful money reserve of the national banks of the City of New-York on Feb. 28, 1873, the date of the last call of the Controller, exhibits an average of 24 34-100 per cent., being slightly less than the twenty-five per cent. required by law.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There were several callers at the Executive Mansion to-day who expected the President had returned. Among them were Representative Lowndes, Collector Booth, and Naval Officer King, of Maryland, with a number of politicians of Baltimore, who were there to urge the claims of Charles Gilpin for the Surveyorship of the port of Baltimore. The commission of Mr. Fulton as surveyor expires to-morrow.

ARMY CHANGES.

Capts. Wm. L. Foulk, of the Tenth Cavalry; Wm. P. Graves, of the Second Artillery; John L. Viven, of the Twelfth Infantry, and First Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, who were recently promoted to the ranks above indicated, have been ordered to join their regiments. Major Thomas M. Anderson, of the Tenth Infantry, has been ordered to relieve Major Edward T. Townsend, of the Ninth Infantry, of the charge of the disbursing-office at Vicksburg. Second Lieut. Augus G. Lassin, of the Twelfth Infantry, has been ordered to report to the Chief Signal Officer for temporary duty.

PAYING COTTON CLAIMS.

The Treasury Department has commenced paying the cotton claims filed under the act of May 18, 1872. Over 1,200 claims have been presented, covering over $6,000,000. More than one-half of them will be rejected on account of insufficient proof. Fifteen millions of the cotton fund remain in the Treasury. The claims being paid are for cotton seized by Government agents after June 30, 1865.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following postal changes have been made during the past week:

New-York.—Offices established at Fort Jackson, St. Lawrence County, with Franklin Kellogg, Postmaster; at Morgan's Mines, Columbia County, Elias Halstead, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—At Gorton, Tompkins County, John G. Stevens; at Niles, Cayuga, Daniel D. Gere; at Randall's, Montgomery, Mrs. L. Lounsbury; at Reading Centre, Schuyler, John D. Davis; Sterling, Cayuga, James Lester.

New-Jersey.—Offices established—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, James Pickens, postmaster; Tansborough, Camden County, Frank Bodine, postmaster.

Maine.—Postmasters appointed—West Gouldsborough, Hancock County, Mrs. Maria B. Taft. Name changed—Ripley, Somerset County, to Ripley Mills, and Henry W. Ramsdell appointed postmaster.

Massachusetts.—Postmasters appointed—New-Lenox, Berkshire County, James S. Hutchinson; Cherry Valley, Worcester County, Everet W. Conant; West Duxbury, Plymouth County, Augustus C. Barstow; West Yarmouth, Barnstable County, Higgins Crowell; Williamsville, Worcester County, Lyman W. Browning; Ayer, Middlesex County, Leonard A. Buck.

Connecticut.—Name changed, West Thompson, Wyndam County, to Mechanicsville.

New-Hampshire.—Postmaster appointed at Melton Mill, Elbridge W. Fox.

Pennsylvania.—Office established at Keystone Junction, Somerset County, with James J. Habliteell Postmaster. The office at Raccoon, Washington County, is discontinued. Postmasters appointed—Cole's Creek, Columbia County, Benjamin D. Cole; Conshohocken, Montgomery County, Charles Jones; McAlisterville, Juniata County, W. W. Sharon; Millsborough, Washington County, George W. Horner; Willowdale, Chester County, T. E. Palmer; Willow Tree, Greene County, George Herrington; Farmington Centre, Tioga County, R. H. House; McKeansburg, Schuylkill County, H. C. Kesh; Montgomery's Ferry, Perry County, Adam Forney; Jefferson, Greene County, John W. Hughes; Lackawanna, Luzerne County, J. B. Daniels; New-Paris, Bedford County, T. K. Blackburn; West Pikeland, Chester County, Moses Powell; Atchison, Washington County, Samuel Leggett; New-Ringgold, Schuylkill County, Paul Beck; Nineveh, Greene County, Joseph W. Rees; Fork's Station, Monroe County, De Witt C. Yothers; New-Petersburg, Jefferson County, Henry Snyder.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal-tenders outstanding are $358,894,609.

A heavy snow-storm was reported, yesterday afternoon, in Iowa and Kansas.

E. J. Gilman's hotel and stable, at Farmington, Me., were burned on Monday night.

Mrs. Grouse was murdered recently by her husband, in Easton, Penn. Grouse is in jail. He had been drinking hard.

The steamer North-west, from Detroit, arrived at Cleveland yesterday, being the first steamer of the season.

Cornelia A. Koeb, aged forty-six, was killed at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, while walking on the Erie track.

Policeman Parsons, of Portland, Me., fell from a train near Brunswick Station, on Monday night, and was fatally injured.

The Jacques will case, in Worcester, Mass., has been compromised by giving the city possession of $250,000, left for a city hospital.

The races of the Louisiana Jockey Club begin on Saturday next. A large number of horses have arrived, all in good condition.

Secretaries, Fish, Richardson, and Delano, and Attorney-General Williams are the four members of the Cabinet now in Washington.

The Governor of New-Jersey has appointed Major James S. Yard, of Freehold, commissioner of taxation, under the railroad tax act.

Wm. E. Leffingwell, a criminal lawyer of Lyons, Iowa, has been employed as counsel for Edward S. Stokes, and has gone to New-York.

Geo. O. Savage was acquitted, yesterday, in Baltimore, of the charge of embezzling money belonging to the Singer Sewing-machine Company.

The Revenue Marine Department has taken the necessary steps to put the revenue vessels on the lakes in readiness for the usual Summer cruising.

The body of Frederick G. Merrill, of Goffstown, N. H., missing since October, was found in the Merrimack River with the throat cut. Murder is suspected.

The steam-ships Olympia, from London, and North America, from Baltimore, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday. The latter sailed for Liverpool in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. R. Freeman, of Schenectady, N. Y., aged sixty years, jumped from a moving train yesterday, and broke an arm and a leg, and was bruised about the head.

F. A. Lewis, a tin-plate worker, of Somerville, Mass., fell from the roof, on Monday, at the Shoals, N. H., and was killed. He leaves a wife and child.

James A. Hamilton, residing near Lockport, New-York, while walking on the Central Railroad track, was struck by the night express and fatally injured.

John Savage, late cashier of the Lechmere National Bank, in Cambridge, Mass., has pleaded guilty of embezzling the funds of the bank, and will be sentenced in May.

The steam-ship Cassuni, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, reports very heavy weather on the passage. Peter McGee, the second steward, was lost overboard March 30.

The younger of the Leon brothers, gymnasts, fell heavily a distance of ten feet, in Chicago, on Monday night, from a trapeze, and fractured his right thigh. He is probably disabled for life.

Ursula Spangler and her cousin, Wm. Riley, were arrested at Nassau, Iowa, on Sunday, for the murder of their illegitimate child. Ursula says that Riley drowned the child at Cedar Falls on Friday last.

A contract has just been closed to transport from Austin, Texas, by the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, over 100 car-loads, or about 9,000 sheep, for the New-York market. This is a new feature in the Texas trade.

Peter E. Blow, nephew to the ex-United States Minister to Brazil, was shot three times, and severely wounded, at the School of Mines, in Rolla, Mo., on Monday, by John W. McCowan, after a petty altercation. Both were students.

The balances in the United States Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $2,184,770 76; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $25,025,000; coin, $70,122,379 51, including $23,697,500 in coin certificates.

THE ATLANTIC.

Story of the Fourth Engineer—Quartermaster Thomas' Romantic Account of Himself Denied—Sambro.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—The Court resumed the investigation at 9 o'clock this morning.

TESTIMONY OF THE FOURTH OFFICER.

William Patterson was sworn: Was fourth engineer of the Atlantic; was on duty and had charge of the engine-room from 12 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 12 to 4 o'clock in the morning; the engines were going slower from 12 to 2 o'clock than they had been going during the twelve hours previous, but they began to improve from 1½ o'clock, when the engines were doing their best work; we had about fifty-four pounds of steam with the expansion valve fully open; between 12 and 2 o'clock the lowest pressure of steam during the night was reached, and was thirty-six pounds with the expansion valve partly on; when I went on duty at 12 o'clock, the gauge indicated fifty pounds; I account for that because when I went on watch there were no coals on the plates, and no round coals to fill in the two fires; after the grate had been cleaned, the fires were a little low; we took some time to get coal for the fires; then a further time to get out the round coals to put on the fire. Our speed increased between 2 and 3 o'clock. We had 50 pounds pressure on the gauge at the time she struck. The gauge stood at 51, and we had increased speed with increased pressure. I was standing on the stoke hole-plates, opposite No. 2 boiler, when I felt the ship touch the bottom almost under my feet, on the starboard side of the keel, as if she was grazing over something. At the time I was surfacing fire No. 1 of the starboard boiler. I immediately shut the surface cock and ran up to the engine-room. When I got there I found that the telegraph had been thrown around beyond the usual mark for going astern full speed, as if it had been pulled violently and the signal had been answered from the engine-room. The fifth engineer (since dead) was in the act of reversing the engine; the greaser, James Dennier, (since dead,) also was there, in the act of assisting him. I came to his assistance, and from the time I got to the platform until the engines were going astern occupied about fifteen seconds. I then watched the telegraph for a short time to see if any more telegraphs were given from the deck. At the same time I looked at the engine-room clock, and found it was 3:19. The clock was reset at noon. I went below to shut the surface cock. As soon as I got to the foot of the engine-room ladder, the log-lines went away with a race very suddenly. I called to the engineer to stop her; then turned to go into the stoke-hole, and just as I was going there I heard her go away with another race. I turned back to see what was the matter, and saw the engineer in his shirt sleeves with the throttle-valve in his hand. The chief-engineer, Foxley, then stopped the engine, and ordered the fifth engineer to shut the main stop valve. I suppose that he (the chief-engineer) opened the safety-valve—at least he told me he had done so—as I heard steam blowing off. When I got to the stoke hole all the men had left. The firemen's room was above the stoke hole, and I called to the men to attend the fires. This all occurred in the space of two or three minutes—that is from the time that she struck till I shut the sea-cocks. While I was shutting them I saw water coming out of the starboard bunker. I had about twelve feet to run, and before I reached there there was a foot of water on the floor. I then made my way to the deck, being the last person to leave the engine-room.

Examined by Mr. McDonald—It appears to me that from the time she first struck until she finally settled, she was rattling and jumping over the rocks; it was about two or three minutes. If the ship had been afloat and free, I would estimate that it would take from three to five minutes from the time the engines were reversed till she would be going astern.

THE THIRD OFFICER RECALLED.

Cornelius L. Brady, third officer, recalled and examined by Mr. McDonald—I had a certificate of competency as master, and also passed in steam; do not remember the date or number of my certificate; I got it about five years since; it was left at home; have been in command of a steam-ship out of Liverpool.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ritchie—The greatest speed of the Atlantic, under the most favorable circumstances, was thirteen knots with the fans she had; this was with sail and steam; the day we ran 300 miles we had a strong easterly gale and all sail set; I never heard or saw Quartermaster Thomas from the time she struck till I got ashore; I did not ask him for an ax; I went up to Clancey's to get some of the men to help me, and found Thomas there. Mr. Brady stated, on oath, that the stories told by Quartermaster Thomas of his (Thomas') activity in saving life are untrue, and that he only thought of saving his own life.

THE FIRST OFFICER RECALLED.

John W. Firth, first officer, was recalled—Have been captain of steam-ships, and my certificate as master dates from May, 1859. The number, as near as I can remember, is 20,489; it was lost in the Atlantic. The highest rate of speed was thirteen knots, but the steamer rarely averaged this in any day's work during the last passage, even with a fair wind and sails set. This was my second trip across the Atlantic Ocean. My previous experience was in the Mediterranean and India trades. I think 900 tons of Welsh coal would be equal to 1,050 tons of Lancashire coal, and would not take up any more room.

TESTIMONY OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CARLOTTA.

Edward D. Mulligan, sworn—Am captain of the steamer Carlotta, which runs between this port and Portland. Have been master of steam-ships, coming and going between here and Portland, for four years, and am familiar with the Nova Scotia coast from Cape Sable to Halifax. The Carlotta is 549 tons. I made Sambro Light on Monday night, March 31, 10 o'clock, Portland time, being about 10:25 o'clock, Halifax time. I judged that Sambro Light bore north-east by east, distant between three and four miles. The night at this time was disagreeable, dark, and thick. Up to 9 o'clock it was raining hard and unsettled; wind south-east. After that time the wind set in west-south-west, somewhat hazy, and it was drizzling; after that it improved. At 12 o'clock it was clear, and the light should have been seen easier and at a greater distance than at 10 o'clock, but the weather might have been different then from what I had it in the harbor. I got in here about 10 o'clock. Saw other lights as I came up. Made Chebucto Head, Devil's Island, and Meagher's Beach Light. I steered east south-east coming up. When I made Sambro Light I was not sounding. Cannot say anything about the currents. They are irregular and uncertain. Cannot say how they will set for twenty-four hours at a time. The currents are greater in Winter than in Summer, and are much governed by the winds. We appear to have a stronger westerly current in Winter than in Summer. There was a better chance of seeing the light when coming in from the sea than when running along parallel to the coast. Did not make Cross Island Light, it being thick when passing. Had no more difficulty in making the light that night than at other times. At 10 o'clock that night I instructed the engineer to slacken speed, but while in the act of doing so I got hold of the light. If I had not got hold of the light I would have slowed the ship and hove her head off shore. Would not have sounded, because soundings are irregular. I use Massey's patent log. My speed, at the time I saw Sambro Light, was ten knots. I always find Massey's log correct; have had every opportunity of testing it. I use the log at all times, irrespective of weather, and have tested it frequently, and found it correct. We always tested the log in running from light to light, and found it satisfactory, but never considered it safe to run up to the last mile that the log would allow, but leave a margin. I think the accuracy of the common log might depend on the sea, but where there are currents the patent log is most to be depended on. Coming to the eastward in thick weather I always use the lead.

Examined by Mr. Ritchie—The last light I saw previous to making Sambro, was Little Hope Light, sixty-five miles from Sambro. When I was going slow, I knew I was nearly up to Sambro. Sambro Light is a treacherous one to be depended on as to distance. Our wheel-house is about fifteen feet above the water, and we can see Sambro Light on a clear night about twelve miles. At the mast-head, thirty feet higher, we could make it out three, to four further. I was in the pilot-house when I came up that night. I always remain in the pilot-house from the time we make Sambro Light till we go to Halifax. At sea Massey's log has a tendency in rough weather to show more miles than actually run. Heard no guns from Sambro.

The court then adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to enable Quartermaster Owens, who is now at the scene of the wreck, to be sent for and to arrive.

Only One Body Recovered Yesterday—Opinions About the Current.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.—Only one body was recovered from the Atlantic wreck to-day—that of an unknown cabin passenger. The divers saw in a state-room the bodies of two ladies, believed to be those of Misses Brodie and Baker, of Chicago. The steamer North American, which arrived last night from Baltimore, reports having passed a body floating twenty miles south of Halifax.

Capt. Isaac Smith, of the coasting steamer W. A. Starr, was interviewed to-day in regard to the current spoken of by Capt. Williams. He says all coasters are acquainted with strong currents running north and west inshore, and south and west further out. At this season especially the current is strong, but at the most it would not make a difference of more than a knot or a knot and a quarter; therefore he is satisfied that at midnight the Atlantic must have been less than forty-eight miles from Sambro light, or she could not have got to Mars Head when she did.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ingersoll's Majority in Connecticut—Republican Majorities on Congressmen—Municipal Elections.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—Windham County gives Haven (Republican) 2,980; Ingersoll, (Democrat,) 1,960; Smith, (Temperance,) 198. New-London County—Haven, 4,775; Ingersoll, 4,118; Smith, 542.

Returns from every town in the State give Haven 39,200; Ingersoll, 44,900; Smith, 2,091. Ingersoll's majority, 3,600.

In the First Congressional District, Gen. Hawley (Republican) is re-elected by 1,332 majority. In the Second District, Kellogg (Republican) is re-elected by 587 majority. In the Third District, Starkweather (Republican) is re-elected by 1,521 majority. In the Fourth District, Barnum (Democrat) is re-elected by 1,440 majority. The Republicans have a majority of 1 in the State Senate, and the Democrats a majority of from 12 to 18 in the House.

The complete returns at the *Courant* office, mostly official, make the vote for Governor as follows:

Counties.	Haven.	Ingersoll.	Smith.
Hartford	9028	9407	348
New-Haven	7064	12339	582
New-London	4800	4061	545
Fairfield	6789	7967	264
Litchfield	3996	4882	118
Windam	2967	1990	196
Middlesex	2730	2645	192
Tolland	1945	1947	180
Total	39397	45177	2397

Ingersoll's majority, 3448.

The Senate is 11 Republican to 10 Democratic. Last year it was 15 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

The House is 109 Republicans to 132 Democrats. Last year it was 130 Republicans to 111 Democrats.

Hawley's majority for Congress in the First District is 1,360; Kellogg, in the Second, 509; Starkweather, in the Third, 1,548, and Barnum's, in the Fourth, 1,678.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The Democrats, in the election held here to-day, elected their candidates by 1,500 majority, and gained the supervisors.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 8.—At the city election held here to-day P. D. Walker, Republican, was elected Mayor. The balance of the Republican city ticket, except the Tax Receiver, was elected. The Republicans carry three of the four wards. The Common Council for the coming year will stand six Republicans and two Democrats.

OHIO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 8.—The election in this city, yesterday, was warmly contested. At 9 o'clock this morning, but five wards have been heard from, and they indicate the re-election of Jones (Democrat) for Mayor. The Council will be Republican, and most of the Republican city ticket, probably, will be elected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8.—Full returns from the city give Otis a majority of 1,700 for Mayor. The Council will be Republican.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8.—Full returns from all the precincts in the city give Johnson, Democrat, 1,600 majority for Mayor.

INDIANA.

The election in Evansville, Ind., resulted in a Republican success, seven out of twelve Councilmen being Republicans.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., April 8.—Gen. F. M. Case, the citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected by 150 majority yesterday. The Republicans have most of the other general offices and eight of the twelve Aldermen, including those elected yesterday and those holding over.

New-Jersey Municipal Elections.

The charter election in Jersey City, yesterday, was an unusually quiet one, and a remarkably light vote was polled. In the First Assembly District, Robert Bumsted and Theo. B. Smith, (Republicans,) were elected Aldermen by majorities of 100 and 200. In the Second, McLaughlin and Brown, (Democrats,) are elected. In the Third, Tilden and Clark, (Republicans,) are elected by majorities of about 300. In the Fifth, Henry Combs and John J. Toffey, (Republicans,) received about 400 majority. In the Sixth, Simeon D. Smith and M. D. Vreeland, (Republicans,) are probably elected.

In the First Assembly District, William P. Douglass and Leroy Schermerhorn, (Reps.,) are elected members of the Board of Education by majorities of 350 each. Murphy and Laverty, Dems.,) in the Second, by large majorities. Thomas Potter and J. W. Pangborer, (Reps.,) in the Third, by about 400 majority. William H. Thomas and C. C. Jewell, (Reps.,) and A. J. Post, (Dem.,) are probably elected in the Fifth; and George H. Hillyer and Wm. Pearsoll, (Reps.,) in the Sixth. No returns received from the Fourth. In the Second all the candidates were Democrats, except Evans, the Republican candidate for the Board of Education. The vote on consolidation is very light, but in Jersey City seems to be somewhat in favor of the measure. The election in Hoboken passed off very quietly, and a light vote was polled. At 1 o'clock this morning the counting of the vote had not approached completion. As far as it has gone, the count shows that McGavisk, the Democratic candidate is ahead; and he is probably elected by a small majority. Only in the Second Ward is either the Republican or German candidate ahead. Particular interest is being manifested over the contest for Controller, because the office is a new one. Leon H. Hendrick, the Republican nominee, suffered because his name is not generally known in Hoboken. Grady, the Democratic nominee, ran considerably behind his ticket, and Charles Clinton, the German nominee, is probably elected the first Controller the City of Hoboken ever had. The Council will be as usual, overwhelmingly Democratic.

THE SPRING FLOODS.

Catastrophe at Rochester—A Wall Undermined by the River—Ten Persons Under the Ruins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—A flood almost equal to that of 1865 is sweeping down the Genesee. The river, in its course through the city, rushes along the wall of the new police building in process of erection on Front-street. As this point afforded a good view of the stream, a number of persons were gathered on the newly-built wall, and the joists which had just been laid. The pressure of the weight of water on the insecure masonry was so great that the wall gave way and fell inward, the river rushing after it and filling the cellar into which the people were precipitated. The depth was about ten feet, and those who were thrown in among the loosened timbers found it no easy matter to escape. Ten were rescued, and it is impossible to say how many perished. No one, however, estimates the number of men standing on the wall when it fell at less than 20. It is certain that one boy was swept down stream over the falls, as he was seen floating away, clinging to a plank. Wm. Pratt, a lad about 17 years old, son of W. L. Pratt, a merchant of this city, is undoubtedly drowned, but whether he is the boy who was carried down the river it is impossible to say. If there are any dead bodies under the débris, as is generally conjectured, they cannot be recovered for some time, as it is unsafe to search the place to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—This evening, about 8½ o'clock, the foundation-wall on the river side, on Front-street, of the new city building for the Police and Fire Departments went out, when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it, looking at the river. It is estimated by those who were eye-witnesses of the affair that ten or fifteen were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. No names of the lost are yet reported. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails, and the police are in full force in the streets, trying to prevent any further catastrophe.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—An interview with a man named Henry Hysner, who was standing near the wall which fell, brings out the fact that there were twenty-five or thirty persons on the wall and timbers leading thereto. He was considerably bruised in getting out, and his son was saved by Joseph Ringlestein, who was in the street at the time. It is known certainly that three persons were taken out alive. No search can be made for the bodies to-night. As the news spreads through the city the excitement increases. A Mr. Potter, who was a foreman on the work, says that he saw there was great danger of the wall being swept out, and he advised, and even begged, the people to get off. He appealed to the watchman of the building to drive the people away, but he refused except to keep off boys. Mr. Potter gave up in despair, and had just reached the sidewalk when the crash occurred. He turned to hear the cry of the unfortunates, but was powerless to save any of them. If the wall has not been washed out to the rock when the waters subside, there is a chance that the bodies of nearly all the dead will be recovered, as it is thought that they fell into the basement of the building, and the current now sets toward the street. Advices from Avon show the river to be still rising there, and we shall have higher water here. What the result will be a few hours will determine.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—Reports begin to come in giving the names of those supposed to be lost, but there is no certainty that they are correct. A man, who was standing on the Central Railroad bridge, says that he saw a boy, with one arm over a plank, pass under the bridge and go over the Falls. The number at this hour known to have got out alive is five. Word has just been received at police headquarters that aid is needed to remove the people from the houses in Exchange-street, near the Erie Railway depot, the houses there being inundated.

A son of L. A. Pratt, shoe dealer, aged sixteen years, is among the lost. A boy whom he was with escaped.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 9—1½ A. M.—The only person known, as yet, to have been drowned is William Pratt, aged seventeen years, son of L. A. Pratt, a merchant of this city. His companion escaped by catching hold of the coat of a man who was pulled out by persons who heard the report made by the falling walls. A lad was seen floating down the river clinging to a board, and it is supposed this was the youth who perished.

Damage to the Canals of the State—Swollen Rivers in all Parts of the Country.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The ice barrier in the river between Stuyvesant and Coxsackie continues. The following dispatches were received to-day by the Auditor of the Canal Department:

HORSEHEADS, April 8.—There are several breaks in the tow-paths on the Chemung Canal caused by the late rains. The heaviest is at Watkins, about forty rods of the tow-path and docking being gone. To repair it will cost $3,000 or over. The break on this canal will probably cost $4,000. The flood has also damaged the Crooked Lake Canal, the cost to repair which will be about $2,500 or $3,000. This canal (the Crooked Lake) is under contract, and the contractor proposes to make the necessary repairs.

(Signed,) E. B. HUNTINGTON, Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—The high water is causing damage to the canals. There is a heavy break at Lock No. 90, on the Genesee Valley Canal, besides seven small ones; also, fifty feet of outlet on the dam of the Oil Creek Reservoir, and 400 feet of tow-path on Section No. 2, of the same canal, above the junction, at Shakers, have been carried out. The water is still rising in the Genesee River, and there is a heavy flood in Tonawanda Creek, which may cause further damage at Tonawanda. The lower dam on the work at Buffalo has gone out.

(Signed,) JOHN D. FAY, Canal Commissioner.

SCHENECTADY, April 8.—The ice went out of the Mohawk River, below the old bridge, last night, and the ice above the bridge went out to-day leaving the river clear, except the floating ice.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 8.—There is a heavy flood in the Genesee. At 7 o'clock this evening the waters were within two feet of the high-water mark of 1865—the time of the big flood. Considerable damage has been done all along the river to bridges and other structures, and all the railroad lines in Western New-York suffer considerably.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 8.—The Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers are very high, and they are still rising. Much of the lower ground is submerged, and many dwellings are surrounded.

There is a great flood at Norwich and Sherburne, and all trains are stopped on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 8.—The water on the Chenango River is very high, and travel is entirely interrupted on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. Some portions of the track are from three to four feet under water. The track is twisted out of shape by the water. Up to this time no serious damage is done that will hinder the resumption of business when the water goes down. No trains have passed over the road to-day between Norwich and Binghamton. Considerable damage is reported to the track near Oxford, N. Y. About thirty rods of the embankment have been washed out, and the track is under water in a number of places. One train came over the road from Utica to Norwich, and an attempt has been made to run the train back to Utica, but with what success is not known. The road near Norwich is damaged to some extent, but not seriously as yet.

We have just received a telegram notifying us of the breaking away of a large canal reservoir at Eaton, N. Y., and that the water is all coming down to Chenango River. What effect that may have cannot yet be determined. The water is falling a little this afternoon, but we have not yet got the flood from the reservoir.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 8.—The river above is reported falling. It is now stationary here at nineteen feet. Five million feet of logs escaped from the boom yesterday, but are now being stopped by the booms below. Not many will get below Northumberland. Logs have stopped passing through the boom here, and no further damage is apprehended.

At Middletown the water is very high, and raising too much for rafting.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—At Sunbury the Susquehanna rose eight inches, and is still slowly rising. Reports from the north indicate a flood. Most of the logs that escaped from Williamsport were caught by the boom above Sunbury. The track of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad is washed away above here. No trains have arrived this morning.

Dispatches from Wilkesbarre report that the Susquehanna River is twenty-two feet high at that place. No damage has yet been done. At Columbia the water is five feet high. At Port Deposit the river is high and rising. At Pittston it is within four feet as high as it was in 1865, and is still rising. No damage has as yet been reported.

EASTON, Penn., April 8.—The Delaware River is seventeen feet high, and stationary. The Lehigh is falling.

PITTSTON, Penn., April 8.—The river is very full and still rising.

CITY OF KINGSTON, April 8.—The weather to-day has been exceedingly warm and Spring-like. The river is full of ice, which is floating rapidly down, generally in large bodies and very solid. The steamer James W. Baldwin will not leave New-York on her first trip until Friday, nor the Thomas Cornell until Saturday. The floods in the interior are rapidly subsiding.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Accounts from the interior of the State say the recent rain-storms have been the heaviest that have been experienced for years. The low lands are covered with water, and all the streams are overflowed. Considerable damage is apprehended in some localities.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—A heavy rain-storm has prevailed here since Sunday night, and much rain has fallen throughout the State. Heavy snow has fallen in various parts of Kansas. The river here has risen over six feet since Saturday, and accounts from the interior of the State say that all of the small streams are much swollen.

The Mississippi River Rising Rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—The Mississippi River has risen ten feet since Saturday, and is still rising at the rate of three inches per hour. All the upper streams are high and rising, and destructive floods are looked for. Rain has fallen all day, but to-night there is a prospect of cessation and clear weather.

The rise in the river was so rapid last night that a large amount of freight on the Levee, including grain, flour, sugar, pork, bulk meat, and miscellaneous merchandise was submerged, and although a large force of laborers has been employed all day endeavoring to save the property much of it will be lost. The accounts from the interior of this and other States say all the tributaries of the upper rivers are pouring out great volumes of water and a general freshet is feared. The Illinois River particularly is expected to overflow its banks, and the people living in the bottoms are driving their live stock to the bluffs, and removing their portable property to places of greater security. At Hannibal, Mississippi, the river rose eleven feet in twelve hours, and at other points a similar rise occurred. It is feared there will be great destruction to property all along the Western and Northern rivers.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer that was Thursday afternoon in Arkansas, is now apparently central in Illinois. North-easterly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, are prevailing in Southern Wisconsin and over the lower lakes. Partly cloudy or threatening weather in New-England; south-westerly winds with clear weather continue on the South Atlantic coast, and have been generally reported from the Eastern Gulf States; northerly winds with snow have prevailed over Missouri, and are now reported from Iowa and Minnesota; north-westerly winds and partly cloudy and clearing weather prevail in the South-west.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer prevail on Wednesday over the lower lakes, extending northward into Canada; for the North-west and the Missouri Valley, continued northerly winds and cloudy weather; for the South-west, cold north-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather; for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather; for the Middle Atlantic coast, easterly winds, veering to southerly, with rising barometer and partly cloudy and clear weather; for New-York and New-England, light easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the lower lakes easterly winds, clouds, and rain; for Lake Michigan, variable brisk winds followed by westerly winds and possibly snow; cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, and are ordered for Duluth.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 43°; 6 A. M., 45°; 9 A. M., 46°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 55°; 6 P. M., 57°; 9 P. M., 53°; 12 P. M., 51°; average temperature yesterday, 49⅝°.

The Mormon Conference—Brigham Young Retires from Spiritual and Temporal Business.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 8.—The Mormon Conference was largely attended to-day. This afternoon Brigham Young addressed the saints. He said he was getting old, and wanted young men to carry on the work he had commenced. He wanted seven counsellors to aid the first President, and finally he resigned the position of trustee in trust of church, and on his recommendation President George A. Smith, now in Europe, was elected in his place.

Mr. Young has retired generally from business, spiritual and commercial. It is understood he contemplates going to Arizona with the San Francisco mission.

Sinking of a Steam-Boat on the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 8.—The steamer New-State, bound to Wheeling with a full cargo of merchandise and a number of passengers, came in collision with the tow-boat Eagle, yesterday afternoon, near Brunot's Island. The Eagle struck the New State on the starboard side, knocking her bow off, and staving in her hull. The latter sank immediately. The passengers were transferred to the Eagle, and brought back to this city. It is thought the New State will be a total wreck, but that a large part of the freight will be recovered. The vessel and cargo are estimated to have been worth $30,000.

Democratic Outrages in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Advices from Franklin, La., state that the office of the *Attakapas Register* there, Kellogg's official journal for St. Mary's Parish, was entered last night by unknown parties, the types scattered around and the press broken. The Kellogg party installed a parish officer there yesterday, and in the evening the Court-house was entered and the records abstracted.

A Desperado Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—On Monday several officers from Los Angeles went in pursuit of the Mexican desperado Miguel Bai. They found him concealed in the mountains, and refusing to surrender, the officers fired upon him. Bai returned the fire. Eight shots were fired, Bai being killed and the officers escaping unharmed.

The Wrecked Steamer Nubpa.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 8.—The wrecked steamer Nubpa lies in the channel opposite Staatsburg with a tug-boat alongside aiding in keeping her up until the wreckers from New-York arrive. She has sunk a little since yesterday. Capt. Powers now states that she can be repaired for less than $10,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Menotti Garibaldi Offers His Services to the Spanish Republicans—Operations of the Carlists.

BAYONNE, April 8.—It is reported that Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Barcelona and offered the Republicans his services against the Carlists. The latter have received batteries of artillery and resumed active operations in Navarre. They destroyed with gunpowder an arch of the railway bridge at Puebla, interrupting communication between Miranda and Vittoria.

Ten officers and sixty privates belonging to a hussar regiment in Gen. Pavia's command, have gone over to the Carlists. Several artillery officers have also left their regiments and joined the Carlists.

MADRID, April 8.—The *Gazette* contains a decree authorizing the Minister of War to purchase 50,000 rifles abroad.

The Vienna Exhibition—The American Building.

LONDON, April 8.—The exhibition at Vienna will be divided into groups according to the character of their contributions. Each group will have a President and two Vice-Presidents. Mr. Sanborn advises Minister Jay that the Presidencies of the groups of education and of the trade and commerce of the world, and Vice-Presidencies of the groups of civil engineering and public works, and architecture and farm-houses, have been assigned to the United States.

In the department of art a fine display is promised. England sends paintings, valued in the aggregate at two millions; France will contribute 500 paintings and Italy 200 statues.

The carpenters are at work on the American building. Many buildings devoted to other nationalities are already completed. Elaborate show-cases have arrived from all parts of Europe. In this respect the Americans also fall behind the others.

An Election in Paris Forthcoming—The Lyons Municipality.

PARIS, April 8.—An election will soon be held in Paris to fill a vacant seat in the Assembly. The candidates are Rémusat, a supporter of President Thiers, and Barodet, an extreme Radical. The contest attracts general attention, and the journals are full of it.

LYONS, April 8.—The members of the Municipal Council and of the Council General of the Department, protesting against the law, recently adopted by the National Assembly, abolishing the central municipality, have resigned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Mitschajeff, the political murderer, who was condemned to twenty years' exile, with hard labor, shot himself on the way to Siberia.

The India Afloat Again—Proposed Spurgeon Lectures in the United States.

GLASGOW, April 8.—The steam-ship India, ashore this morning in the Clyde, has got off. No damage is reported.

LONDON, April 8.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was, to-day, installed Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templar.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon has been offered $50,000 to deliver fifty lectures in the United States.

THE INDIANS.

Trouble Among the Nez-Perces—Another and Last Talk with Capt. Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-night, says that Joseph's band of Nez-Perce Indians held a council with Superintendent Odeneal. Joseph told the latter positively that he would not go to a reservation, but will remain in Walla Walla Valley and allow no whites to settle there.

A Yreka dispatch, dated April 5, says that Boston Charley visited the camp with a message from Capt. Jack, requesting Gens. Gillem and Canby to meet him in the lava bed for another talk. The offer was declined, together with several others of a similar nature. The commissioners fearing treachery, Capt. Jack was told that he must meet the Commissioners on equal terms or not talk any more. Yesterday Col. Mason moved his forces closer to Jack's cave. There was no opposition. Boston Charley came again and said that Capt. Jack would meet with five men from each side on the following day. The Commissioners are bent on making one more effort for peace. They stated that their final proposition was that the Modocs must surrender the lava bed. Modocs are in council, debating the terms, which do not vary from the first, although no particular place of removal will be insisted upon. If the terms of the Commissioners are refused, Gen. Gillem will do his duty and end the farce, if it is possible to do so.

Depredations on Western Settlers—One Indian Killed.

OMAHA, April 8.—Thieving bands of Indians are numerous in the western portion of this State. Several raids for horses have been made within the last few days. On Saturday a party attempted to run off stock near North Platte Station. They were fired upon by a herder, who killed one Indian and captured two pack-mules. From the Indian who was killed was taken a bill that had been in possession of Hildebrand, one of the men who was found murdered on the South Fork a few days ago.

Vienna Exposition—Virginia Commission.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—In conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly, Governor Walker to-day appointed the following commissioners to represent the State of Virginia at the Vienna Exposition: Gen. Bradley, J. Johnson, Charles J. Anderson, E. Robinson, J. R. V. Daniel, and Major Fred. Scott, of Richmond; Prof. M. H. Humphrys, of Lexington; Alexander McDonald, of Lynchburg; Simon H. Hieb, of Staunton, and Prof. J. C. Foertsch, of Alexandria.

Probable Murder by Roughs on a Maine Railroad.

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 8.—A policeman named Parsons was found by the side of the railroad track near this place, this morning, and died this afternoon. It is stated there was a rough set of men on the train, last night, and it is considered probable by many that Parsons was pushed from the train. His remains were taken to Portland to-night, where an inquest will be held.

A Gala Week in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—Grand preparations are being made for a gala week in Charleston, opening with the Schuetzenfest on the 21st of April, which will last five days. This will be followed by the Spring meeting of the State Agricultural Society, and the Floral and Horticultural Exhibition on the 29th. Two excursions down the harbor and to the Phosphate Works, are in contemplation. The State railroads will carry excursionists at one fare.

Fall of a Bonded Warehouse Floor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.—The upper floor of Paterson, Biggs & Co.'s bonded warehouse, in the upper end of the city, gave way this evening beneath the weight of whisky upon it, crushing down the second floor. It is impossible to learn to-night the amount of the damage. There were 5,000 barrels of whisky in the building.

A Long Sleep by a Child.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, April 5.

Mr. Peter Brutcher, who does business on Water-street, in this city, has a little boy, five years old, who has slept almost constantly for three months. The child was first attacked by a pain in his foot, and this was soon succeeded by violent spasms, which were followed by paralysis. When the spasms passed off, the little fellow went to sleep and continued to sleep until roused by violent shaking, or until the spasms return. He takes such nourishment as the physicians prescribe for him, and does not seem to have wasted in flesh. He has lost the power of speech, and, in fact, seems to have no control over his muscles except that when roused he opens his eyes.

ERIE MANAGEMENT.

Testimony of Belden, Comer, Barlow and Others—Black Friday—The Coal Contract—Senatorial Bribes.

The legislative committee empowered to investigate the alleged corruption and mismanagement of the Erie Railway, met yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. Babcock presiding. The same counsel were also present with the exception of Mr. Beach, counsel for Mr. O'Doherty.

After a long time occupied in executive session, the committee resumed the examination as follows:

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH SELIGMAN.

Joseph Seligman, banker, was the first witness called, and testified as to his connection with the market disposal of railway mortgages. The usual commission for putting such mortgages on the market would be from two and a half to four per cent. In the recent case of the Erie consolidated bonds, he did not think two and a half per cent. was out of the way. The commission should, however, only be paid on the bonds which had been negotiated.

To Col. Burnett—In the event of a want of credit for the bonds, and a large amount of money being advanced upon them before the credit had been restored, the commission would be a matter of special arrangement.

To the Committee—If the money loaned had been repaid before the contract had been perfected, then two and a half per cent. commission would be a fair rate for the bonds that were to be negotiated.

To Col. Burnett—If the company could not realize par for bonds in New-York, and a foreign house would guarantee par for them, that would be taken into consideration when fixing the commission; and it would not be out of the way to allow two and a half per cent. on the whole $30,000,000, even if only a portion was actually negotiated by the house in question.

TESTIMONY OF W. B. SHATTUCK.

W. B. Shattuck, banker, testified that he had for six years been engaged in placing railway bonds on the market. The usual rate for placing such bonds on a foreign market was 2½ per cent.; and, in such a case as the recent Erie bonds, a special agreement would doubtless be made.

To Mr. Lincoln—Witness never knew of a bargain being made for a set commission of 2½ per cent. on the whole issue of $30,000,000, when but $6,000,000 had been sold. Such a commission would be too high, and witness would not like any corporation with which he was connected to make such a contract. Witness never knew of such a contract, and did not think any corporation would be such fools as to make one on those terms. There must be other elements in the case.

To Col. Burnett—If the contract embraced the taking up of old bonds with new, and the guarantee of this transfer by the contractor, then the matter would assume another shape. Witness had no knowledge of the contract between the Erie Railway Company and Bischoffsheim & Co., and therefore could not speak understandingly on its special merits.

Mr. Carpenter said it was in evidence that Bischoffsheim & Co. had not made any claim for commissions, except on the actual sale and conversion of bonds, and the claim for $80,000 was for an entirely different matter, which claim had not yet been allowed.

Witness—If a banker guarantees to take up live bonds as they mature with cash, that would be a matter for separate agreement. The holder of a bond could not be compelled to take another kind of bond in exchange for the one he held, especially on its maturity, if he desired the cash; and the corporation would have to provide against such a contingency. It is a matter of bargain whether or not the commission covered the expenses.

To Mr. Wight—No London banking-house would bring out a loan without having the exclusive right; and would therefore be entitled to a commission, no matter who issued the bonds. That, however, would be a matter of contract. The efforts made by the original house to popularize the loan, would have to be taken into consideration.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM BELDEN.

William Belden, one of the partners in the firm of Hays & Belden, contractors, testified, in answer to Mr. Babcock, that he never received from Jay Gould any moneys for, nor did he know of any money being paid, to any member of the Legislature or any State official, to influence legislation. Witness, with Gen. Hayes, had a contract with James Fisk, Jr., for the transportation of coal, and Mr. Fisk guaranteed witness that he should make so much money out of the contract. The consideration was for certain services to be rendered, but witness could not specify them. The amount of consideration was about $3,000 per month; but the contract could be terminated at ten days' notice. Witness received installments for three or four months under the contract. He could not produce a copy of the contract, and did not know positively if any copy was in existence. The death of Mr. Fisk caused the contract to fall through. Witness performed a great many services for Mr. Fisk, but the contract proper was never put in operation. The consideration on witness' part was the performance of services; but witness could not remember the particular services, or if any particular service was rendered. The amount received was, in the aggregate, about $12,000. After Fisk's death the services were rendered to Mr. Gould, and the money received was for such service. Mr. Fisk guaranteed the amount to be realized from the contract, and Mr. Gould, who was jointly interested, paid the monthly installments for a few months. Witness recollected the services he rendered on March 11, 1872. That was the most important service witness rendered. There were many other services rendered, and the money was a regular retainer.

To Mr. Lincoln—The last monthly installment was paid about June or July, after the revolution in the Erie Board, and was paid by Jay Gould. The services were general, and some were rendered before the contract was spoken of. The coal contract was made in lieu of payment for those services, and witness expected to make a good profit by it. Witness was to use the yards of the Erie Company, and save one handling. Witness was to pay the freight, but would save seventy-five cents per ton in handling.

To Mr. Stickney—Witness remembered the "Black Friday" trouble. A claim was made that Messrs. Fisk and Gould were liable for large amounts of gold purchased by witness; but such claims were made by many persons without foundation. Witness knew nothing of Spiers' gold operations. Witness went into bankruptcy after that, and many large amounts were put into witness' schedule of liabilities for which persons on the other side claimed that both Fisk and Gould were liable. Witness never had a contract with Fisk and Gould, nor received any payments from them before that "Black Friday." Witness did not think the contract was given for services on that occasion. If Fisk and Gould had been compelled to pay the gold transactions it would have been a very serious matter to them. Witness did not think the contract had anything to do with the "Black Friday" operations. Witness saw Attorney-General Barlow at his residence in February, 1872. It was understood that certain proceedings were in progress against Mr. Gould, and that the Attorney-General had the conduct of the matter. Witness called on the Attorney-General to explain that it was understood by Mr. Gould that Lord Gordon was the instigator of the proceedings; and witness was empowered to say that it was believed that Gordon was an impostor. Witness told the Attorney-General that Mr. Gould had nothing to conceal, and was ready to explain what he knew of Gordon and the whole transaction. None of the money was paid to the Attorney-General to witness' knowledge, and he believed he knew all about it. There was no understanding that any of the money which witness received was to be paid to the Attorney-General, and if Mr. Gould said it was paid to witness under cover for Mr. Barlow that statement was not correct.

To Mr. Lincoln—The witness did not suppose he was receiving money from the Erie Company, as he did not receive Erie checks, nor sign Erie vouchers.

To Mr. Carpenter—The suit against Mr. Gould was in his private capacity, as witness understood.

Gen. Barlow, who was present, explained that the summons was for an action to oust a director, and was issued under the State law. It was, therefore, against Mr. Gould as an individual director, and not as Vice President of the Erie Road.

Witness—The contract was executed in June, 1871, before Gen. Barlow was nominated for Attorney-General.

JOHN H. COMER RECALLED.

John H. Comer, Mr. Fisk's private secretary, was recalled, and testified that he thought a copy of the Hays & Belden contract was in his possession. The features of the contract were that Hays & Belden were to go into the coal business, and that Fisk and Gould were to furnish the capital of $35,000 by monthly installments. Witness was told by Jay Gould, in Belden's presence, that the contract was for the benefit of the Attorney-General, and Belden did not deny it. The object stated by Gould was to keep the then Erie officers in power. Mr. Gould made a claim on the Fisk estate for three items of $2,916 16 each, dated Dec. 31, Feb. 1, and March 1, paid to Belden. Witness allowed the first and second claims, but as the third was after Mr. Fisk's death, and was intended to keep Mr. Gould in power, witness refused to allow it. On one occasion Mr. Gould referred witness to Thomas G. Shearman, and in his presence said the contract was for the benefit of the Attorney-General. Mr. Shearman said, "Do not ask me. I know all about it." He then advised witness to pay it. It was understood that the Attorney-General would not bring any suit against Gould, or, if he did, it would be bogus. Witness personally knew nothing of any such agreement, except from the claim of Gould. When witness refused to pay the claim, Gould thought witness rather sharp, but never made a further claim. Witness had no knowledge of the coal contract.

TESTIMONY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BARLOW.

Gen. Barlow said he had never received a dollar, or even one cent, from either Gould, Fisk, Hays or Belden; and had never been approached with an offer or even suggestion on the subject; nor had he received a dollar from any person to do or not to do any official work, except his salary from the State. A friend of his had on one occasion told witness that if the proceedings against Mr. Field, before the Bar Association, were not stopped, he, witness, would be exposed as to his connection with the Hays & Belden contract. He told his friend that if it were supposed such threats would stop him, a mistake had been made. He then explained that Gen. Hays had been a classmate and friend, in and out of the army; but from the close of the war until December, 1871, he had not seen him. At that time Gen. Hays desired to retain witness as counsel in a case relative to the American Nickle Plating Company, of which Gen. Hays was a stockholder, but finding that the papers showed a defect in the organization, witness returned the retaining fee of $250, and declined the case, as he might be called upon officially to act in the matter. Subsequently it became noised about that witness would commence proceedings against Gould, when Gen. Hays called to say he was interested in a coal contract, and asked when the proceedings would end. Witness said it might take over six months. Witness next saw Gen. Hays in January, 1872, when he told witness that he knew who was to bring the proceedings against Gould, and began talking about Lord Gordon. Witness, knowing that it was not he, but the stockholders who were to bring the suit, merely smiled. The committee were doubtless aware that only the Attorney-General could bring a suit in such a case. Witness invited Gen. Hays to his house, and there had Mr. Twing present at the interview. On that occasion witness first saw Belden, and the interview was substantially as Mr. Belden had testified, with the exception that the summons had not been served. The coup d'état rendered the service unnecessary. After that occasion Gen. Hays called, on the part of Jay Gould, to ask witness to bring a suit against the new board for official misconduct, when witness informed him that if Gould had a proper case it would be brought, but it must be on affidavit. Belden called, also, on the same subject, and this was the second time witness had ever seen him. Belden asked if witness would confer with Mr. Fullerton as counsel, to which proposition witness consented. Gen. Hays subsequently visited witness' office relative to a proposition to nol pros. certain enactments in the Ring frauds, offering to furnish certain explanations, but witness told him that no explanation could induce him to enter a nol pros. When the accusation was made that Hays & Belden paid witness money, an interview was had with Gen. Hays in J. E. Parsons' office, and in his presence, on which occasion Gen. Hays denied the assertion, which was subsequently confirmed by Belden in Gen. Hays' presence. Witness had never heard of the coal contract, except so far as Gen. Hays was interested in it.

The committee then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee resumed their session at the residence of Mr. W. Archdall O'Doherty, Broadway, where, in consequence of sickness, the witness' further testimony had to be taken.

TESTIMONY OF W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY.

Mr. O'Doherty said that a friend of Lane called on him that morning and said the report of Lane's testimony before the committee was incorrectly given. Witness desired to state the circumstances under which Lane's circular was published, as the report of Lane's testimony imputed to witness dishonorable conduct. Lane handed witness a copy of the circular without any stipulation of secrecy. Two or three weeks after the coup d'état, an American newspaper published an abstract from the London *Times*, giving the credit of the Gould overthrow to James McHenry. Lane expressed great indignation at the paragraph, and asked witness to write to the paper a contradiction, and relate how the overthrow had been accomplished. Witness refused, as he did not care to take the trouble. Lane then pressed the publication of his circular, and witness still refused until Lane brought a mutual friend, Mr. J. G. Gardiner, to urge its publication. Witness did not think it necessary to go through all Lane's testimony; but where it conflicted with his he (witness) adhered to his former statement.

Mr. Wright said he had furnished the report of the direct testimony to the reporters, and had been very careful in taking it down. The cross-examination, being desultory, he did not take down.

Witness resuming—Lane is made to use the words "black-mailing securities." Lane sent word that he never made any such expression, or anything that would convey such an idea. If he did say the words, they were false. It was true that witness opposed the issue of the $30,000,000 loan in every way he could, and thought it a commendable thing so to do; but it was not with any intention of black-mailing. He was in London at the time, and, seeing the prospectus of the loan, was very indignant. Believing it to have been issued in bad faith, witness took all the means in his power of opposing it. It was issued just eleven days before the board went out of power—a board not chosen by the stockholders, but nominated by Bischoffsheim. Gen. Dix was President at the time. In conversation with the London stockholders, witness understood the loan was not to be issued until an election had been held by the stockholders. McHenry left witness in London, while he went to attend the election, and telegraphed from New-York to issue the loan, as he was afraid the election could not be carried. Upon being advised of this fact, witness went to Sampson of the London *Times*, and asked him to induce Bischoffsheim to withdraw the bonds, but Bischoffsheim refused. Witness then asked Sampson to publish a letter in the City article of the *Times*, but Sampson declined. The matter was then placed before the London Stock Exchange, but resulted in nothing, except a little delay, for they openly refused to interfere.

Witness put in evidence his correspondence with the Stock Exchange, and the copies of dispatches, the purport of which has already appeared in THE TIMES.

Examination resumed—Witness never supposed Bischoffsheim would take money out of the Erie treasury with which to reimburse himself for money expended for his personal benefit. One object for witness' moving in this matter was to prevent such a misapplication of money, as he felt disgusted on finding that it has been attempted. Witness received $25,000, instead of $400,000, to which he was intitled. Lane's story that the $25,000 were given as a gratuity in lieu of a directorship is false. At the interview with Barlow and Lane Barlow's promises were given to witness and not to Lane. Lane's name was not mentioned in the dispatches to London, for if it had been McHenry would have had nothing to do with it, and the negotiation would have ended at once. The contract was given in consideration of Bischoffsheim's expenses, and when it was confirmed by the board Mr. Barlow made a speech to that effect. Bischoffsheim's account will show that he charged commissions on the loans as well as on the sale of bonds. The loans were made before the sale of the bonds, and the sub-statements will show the details. The statements only show what are Bischoffsheim's claims, and not what the Erie Company had paid. Witness had confidence that while Mr. Watson was at the head of affairs but little wrong would be done, as he had already prevented the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie. The English *Railway News*, the organ of Bischoffsheim, supported with his money, and edited by his relative, shows the policy intended. With the exception of paying the dividend witness knew of no misapplication of the Erie money, especially if Mr. Watson refused to pay the claim of £80,000. The only trouble will be to get the money back from Bischoffsheim, as the company might as well sue a stone-wall. Witness was under the impression that Barlow was trying to effect an amalgamation of the Erie with the Atlantic and Great Western, and would put Watson out to do it.

To Mr. Carpenter—Witness had no personal knowledge of any money having been paid in Albany, but had seen a memorandum of the names of Senators who had received money for their votes. It was reported that the list had been made by Mr. Dutcher. Witness had never seen the original, and had no evidence that his copy was correct, except the word of his informant. Witness last saw Jay Gould about a week ago at his own house, and believed him still to be in this City. He would advise the Committee to seek him at his own house.

Mr. Carpenter said Mr. Gould had eluded the service of a subpoena for ten days, although different persons had sought him.

The committee then returned to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where the following testimony was taken:

PRESIDENT WATSON RECALLED.

Mr. Watson, in response to the testimony of Mr. Antes, taken on Monday, explained the conversation witness had had with Antes on that occasion. Antes called on witness and began telling him of certain alleged frauds in Jersey City. Witness told him that if he possessed such superior ability as he claimed, Mr. Gould ought to have made him auditor. Antes did not say witness offered him any position. Witness had not sought to suppress testimony, nor had any one been authorized to make any offer or threat with the view of suppressing testimony. The action of Mr. Ball, as testified to by Antes, was not authorized by witness or any one else to his knowledge. Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Co. charged commission for effecting the loan prior to the sale of the bonds; and made a similar charge for the sale of the bonds. The loan was only for ninety days, and, in order to prevent the necessity of raising another loan on the same terms, witness had pushed forward the sale of the bonds. Like all money-lenders, Bischoffsheim & Co. were anxious to make all the money they could. Their boldness and liberality were combined with avarice in a very remarkable manner. Witness was willing that all the Bischoffsheim accounts should be examined as minutely as possible.

GEN. DIVEN RECALLED.

Gen. A. S. Diven testified that Mr. Dutcher gave witness the sums alleged to have been paid to the Senators and the Railway Committee of the House, and the names of the Senators. Witness made a memorandum of the names at the time, but had lost the memorandum.

Mr. Stickney asked if the committee would authorize the witness to give the names.

Mr. Lincoln objected to the names being given on such indirect evidence.

Mr. Carpenter thought it was due to the innocent members of the Senate that the names should be made public. It mattered little who had made the list.

Gen. Divens thought the publication of names would be to blacken the character of members of the Legislature upon poor evidence. Mr. Dutcher told witness that he did not pay the money himself, but that it was paid by Barber and Van Vechten. Those gentlemen had already sworn that they did not pay any money to members of the Legislature, and if the money found its way into other persons' pockets there was a money temptation, and legislators should not be held liable. Witness did not refuse to give the names, but thought it unwise so to do, even if he could remember them. If shown a copy of the list given by Mr Dutcher, witness would not be positive on the subject even then, as his memory for names was very bad.

Mr. Babcock said if the witness could be positive as to the names it would be well to give them, but if he could not be positive he hardly thought it would be right to give the names.

The following question was then put to the witness by Mr. Stickney, subject to the decision of the Committee:

State the names mentioned to you by Mr. Dutcher, as having received money for legislation.

Messrs. Wright and Carpenter were in favor of the witness telling all he knew relative to the transaction.

Mr. Lincoln thought it wrong to give any names under such information. He would like to have the names, if there was any certainty in the case.

Mr. Babcock wished the witness only to give what he actually was positive about, and with that understanding he should direct the question to be answered.

Gen. Divens said he would qualify his answer with this provision, that he did not believe the person to be named had received any money, and with that proviso, he would give the name of Senator Harrower, of Steuben County, the only name he remembered. His recollection was based on the fact that he had previously personally known Senator Harrower.

Mr. Lincoln moved to strike out all the evidence as against Senator Harrower. The motion was laid on the table.

To Mr. Wight—Witness had not seen Mr. Dutcher since his last examination, nor did he know where he was to be found.

To Mr. Carpenter—Witness would have had no reason to object to Mr. Vanderbilt's receiving the $30,000, as witness believed he had expended it. Whether Mr. Vanderbilt had been deceived or not would not have altered witness' opinion as to his right to receive from the Erie Road its share of the expenses.

Witness was then handed a list of six names that had been furnished by Mr. O'Doherty.

Mr. Stickney—Do you recognize any of the names as being those which Mr. Dutcher furnished?

Witness—With the same proviso, witness recognized the name of Gen. James Wood. Witness made the memorandum, from Mr. Dutcher's verbal statement, in the directors' room of the Erie office, and thought he put it in his pocket, but may have laid it on the table. He had not seen it since, and supposed he had lost it that day. He had since looked for it in vain. Witness had no remembrance of any person being in the directors' room at the time, but the door leading to the secretary's office was open. Of the other four names he could not be positive, and would not like to say that the list was correct.

The committee objected to the names being given unless the witness was positive as to the facts of the case.

The committee then adjourned, to meet at Albany on Thursday afternoon next at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL NOTES.

Iowa and Colorado owe no man anything.

The Illinois dairymen are about to form a State association.

A Mississippi paper puts up the name of Hon. Adelbert Ames for Governor.

Women are henceforth eligible to the position of school trustees in Illinois.

A California newspaper writer has been hearing the "frogs croak in the silent ether blue."

The Executive Mansion of Illinois was the scene of a mush and milk festival on Thursday night last.

Deaths from typhoid fever and spinal meningitis are becoming very frequent in Southern Illinois.

A young lady has been fined $15, in Augusta, Ga., for plucking flowers in a cemetery; and served her right, too.

The people of Edgefield, Tenn., are becoming rivals of Nashville for the location of the Vanderbilt University.

The rate of taxation in Baltimore has been fixed at $1 63 on the $100 of assessable property. The amount to be raised is $2,872,226.

Western men are getting their names into the local papers by wearing the first straw hats of the season in their respective localities.

The Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate* denies that the couple married on the stage of the Brooklyn Academy of Music were from that place.

A San Francisco woman has brought suit for breach of promise of marriage, stating her damages at the extravagant sum of $299.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* was purchased at the late sale by the publishers of the *News*, and the two papers will be combined.

The Legislature of Georgia enacted a law authorizing the garnishment of wages in satisfaction of dues for provisions.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Texas providing for the appointment of a commission of nine to revise the State Constitution.

By vetoing one little bill providing for extensions, Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has wiped out 1,622 private bills. It was a good day's work.

A New-York white man lately ran a race of three-quarters of a mile with a negro in Columbus, Ga., for $100, and won by thirty yards in 3:54.

The Boston *Advertiser* nervously asks: Have the ticket-speculators, who nightly obstruct the sidewalks, hawkers' and peddlers' licenses?

The people of Tiverton, R. I., got tired of their female school committee in one year's trial, and last week elected a new board composed wholly of men.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt was sold at auction at Mare Island, March 27, for $42,000, to George Howes. The bid goes to Washington for approval.

Milwaukee, Wis., elected a Mayor on the 1st inst., but he cannot hold the office because he was a councilman when chosen, and by the charter thus made ineligible.

A letter mailed in Providence, and quite plainly directed to New-London, Conn., was sent to London, England, and has just got back, with the name of the town and State underscored.

An Iowa dealer, who sold several pumps, "to be paid for when Greeley was elected," recently brought suit against his customers for pay. Judgment was given for the defendants, with costs.

Boston stands aghast once more at the audacity of the organ-grinders, who have invented a new torture, taking their position on the platform of the street-cars, and grinding out "tunes" during the whole trip.

The proverbial ingenuity of lovers has received a fresh illustration in an Iowa town, two young men having each invited the wrong young lady to a ride, and once away from home, having changed partners and been married.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is striving laboriously to introduce the term "Roosters," applying it to "men who are politicians only that they may be plunderers," and "who meet every night at Robbers' Roost," "every large City having its Robbers' Roost."

Replying to an official inquiry, a county clerk in Virginia has sent word to the State capital that his county "never, up to this time, has been afflicted with a resident notary public, lawyer, or preacher, and for twenty years has been without a doctor."

A youth of eighteen and a maiden of fourteen eloped from a town in Chautauqua County last week, and were married at midnight. They were driven to this objectionable expedient by the stern opposition of a venerable, heartless parent aged thirty-five years.

The Chicago *Times* seems to have a low appreciation of Democratic lawyers, as it compliments its political brethren in Wisconsin for supporting the present Republican Judge for re-election, and in so doing "abandoning the practice of advertising some third-rate lawyer with their ineffective support."

THE POSTAL-CARS.

Meeting of the Special Committee of the United States Senate—Testimony by Railroad Officials.

The Special Committee of the United States Senate on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board held its first session yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The committee came into existence under an act passed last December, but when the question affecting the relations between the railroad companies and the Post-office Department arose, its investigation was added to their duties. The Senators composing the committee are Windom, of Minnesota, Chairman; Conkling, Casserly, Ames, Sherman, Connover, Norwood, Davis, and Mitchell. All the members of the committee were present yesterday, with the exception of Senators Sherman, Norwood, and Ames.

Mr. James N. Davis, Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, appeared in behalf of the Post-office Department; Mr. Isaac Hinckley represented the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, and Mr. Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Company.

On the commencement of the session Mr. Hinckley briefly addressed the committee, stating that the great question which they should determine was whether or not the United States could compel the railroad companies to carry goods for less than reasonable rates. This involved a legal question upon which he was unable to decide, but he asked that Mr. Theodore Cuyler be heard on the matter.

The Chairman said it was the wish of the committee to hear the statements of the several companies first, irrespective of any legal question, which might more properly be considered at another time.

On behalf of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Mr. Hinckley addressed the committee, reviewing the acts relating to the postal service passed in 1839, 1845, and 1872, stating that the rates now paid were substantially the same as paid in 1845. In the year 1864 the roads between New-York and Washington carried postal-cars, with a distinct verbal understanding that the act of 1845 should be so revised as to make proper compensation. This was the origin of the postal-car system which has proved so beneficial to the public, but such a great loss to the companies. Since that time they have vainly applied for compensation to the Government. At the Railway Convention in 1864 it was shown that there was a great difference between the amount paid for the postal service on different roads in comparison with the service performed, and that there should be an entire revision of the relations between the roads and the Government. In 1867 the same convention met, when the question was again reviewed, and the proper classification of all matters pertaining to the postal service was discussed. Investigations were then made by a committee appointed by the convention, and subsequently Postmaster Randall, in his report, substantially verified their researches. In 1873 the railway companies, finding that they could not do justice to their stockholders by running the postal-cars at a loss, elected to notify the authorities that they would be obliged to carry the mails in the usual way, namely, in baggage cars. Subsequently a letter was addressed to the Senate, showing the inequality in compensation, and naming the rates which the companies considered a just payment for their services. Mr. Hinckley reviewed the experience of the road he represented in carrying the mails, claiming that in 1850 they received a larger compensation than they do to-day. They introduced the postal-cars in 1864, upon the assurances of the department that they should receive adequate payment, but for nine years they have never received a cent. They have been obliged to carry not only letters, but a variety of matters which should properly go as freight or by express. They were compelled to carry on these cars from three to five clerks, and in two cases, through the carelessness of these clerks in dropping mail-bags upon the track, serious accidents occurred. Under the act of 1873, where a contract for services is made between two parties, both have a right to be heard upon the subject. If the framers of that act had thought so they would probably have consulted with railway managers, but such consultation seemed to have been ignored. The company he represented were obliged to give seven times as much room as was necessary for the carriage of the mails in order that the letters might be distributed and made up. They were also liable to be sued by the clerks, whom they carried free, in case of any accident. One clerk who caused an accident by carelessly dropping a mail bag on the track sued the company for damage. Taking all things into consideration, the Government was notified on Jan. 27, 1873, that the postal-cars would be withdrawn, but that action was withheld in expectation of having justice done to them. The act of 1873 is so framed that compensation may be lessened at the same time that service is required. They could be compelled to run sixty-feet cars instead of the present fifty-feet cars. They were to be paid a certain amount for the postal cars—$8,000 for fifty-feet cars, and $10,000 for a sixty-feet car. Then they were paid a certain amount for the weight of mail carried. Now, if they were compelled to put on the larger car, and the amount of mail was reduced, as Postmaster-General Creswell expects, through the abolition of the franking privilege, at least twenty per cent., their compensation would be reduced largely. He suggested as a basis for compensation that it should be by measurement, and not by weight. The Government need not pay for any more room than they occupy. The large amount of space now occupied is not entirely for carriage of the mails, but as traveling post-offices. The rate should not be less than thirteen mills per lineal foot per mile, which would be equal to 39½ cents per mile. One clerk to every ten feet of car, and one route-agent to every postal apartment, should be carried free. Post-office agents should pay emigrant rates or two cents per mile, or buy season tickets. A well-founded report by this committee would encourage the company to repair their postal-cars and facilitate their transportation, but otherwise they may feel obliged to withdraw them. Mr. Hinckley thanked the committee for the patient hearing they had given him.

To Senator Casserly—I see no objection to the Government owning the postal cars if their construction is such that it would be safe to run them in front of the passenger trains. We can furnish them cheaper than the Government can possibly do it, and we could take as good care of them as of our cars. We would be as well off with a smaller amount in that case, but it would cost the Government more in proportion. We would not like to run cars made by persons we did not know. The cost of running trains on our road was about $1 40 per mile per train last year. That would be about seven cents per mile for a thirty-feet car, but that is but a small portion of the amount required to make a proper return to the owners of shares.

MR. J. STRICKLAND KNEAS PRESENTS RETURNS.

J. Strickland Kneas, Acting President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as representing that road and the roads between Philadelphia and New-York, presented some figures based upon postal returns between those two cities. Four postal-cars, four cars with postal compartments, and ten baggage-cars were run in the mail service in the day. The postal-cars had forty-eight feet in the clear and the compartment cars ten feet. The baggage-cars had about ten feet devoted to the mails. That amounted to about 282 lineal feet per day. Each postal-car carried four or five clerks and the others one clerk. That was equivalent to carrying 639,280 men one mile per day per year. For that they receive 9-54 cents per mile, but by the new law they will get 11-13 cents. For express matter they receive 82½ cents per mile per car; for first-class freight, 66 cents; for second-class freight, 55 cents; for third-class, 44 cents; and for fourth-class, 33 cents. The average weight was ten tons per car.

STATEMENT OF W. N. D. BISHOP.

W. D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, stated that the Post-office agent, Col. Bangs, had informed him that in case the company carried out their intention of withdrawing the postal-cars, the department would require three times as much space as is now occupied, and three or four times as many clerks as are now necessary, in order to distribute the mail. The mails would also be delayed from twenty-four hours to three days. The compensation received, including the allowing for the postal car, was fifteen cents per car per mile, for a forty-feet car. The average expense for a passenger train per mile is about $1 40, as stated by Mr. Hinckley. The average number of cars for passenger-trains on his line, was about five, making an average actual cost per car per mile, on passenger-trains, twenty-eight cents, or thirteen cents per car per mile more than is received under this bill. All the cars are formed on a uniform plan, and are about forty-eight feet over all. The postal cars on his line measured forty feet, not including the platform.

To the Chairman—During the last month the average weight of mail carried in and out of New-York City was about thirteen tons a day, but we have not got the figures for the whole road. If the people learn that they can send through the Post-office all descriptions of articles, at a certain pound, the result will be that the department will be made a great express Company. We do not ask or expect from the Government exorbitant rates, but we think we are entitled to a fair compensation. If the Government is not able to pay that, it is hardly worth while to require the services and putting the railroad corporations into a position of hostility. The postal-cars are now run at a high rate of speed—about thirty-five miles per hour. I think if the Government would pay half-fare for their employes, we would prefer to carry the mails on the old plan without any compensation.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHAPIN.

Mr. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Road, stated that their receipts per mile per postal-car under the present rates were ten cents, but he could not give the rate under the new law. It had been stated to be seventeen and three-tenths cents, but he thought it could hardly be more than fourteen cents. The package express of the American Express, using about three-quarters of a car, paid twenty-three cents. He found that since the 18th of January the rate per month which would be paid for the Post-office agents at regular passenger fares would be fifty per cent. of what is received for carrying the mails. The expenses of the road he represented had increased during late years because it carried a large amount of freight. The average running expense was between $1 35 and $1 40 per mile. If the Government gave them the actual cost they would be satisfied.

To Mr. Casserley—In a conversation I had with Mr. Creswell I offered to carry the mails for nothing, if we were permitted to carry them in the ordinary baggage-cars. The cost of a postal-car on our line is about $4,500, and the material in them is as good as that in the passenger-cars, and some of the cars are quite as long.

STATEMENT OF W. D. WORCESTER.

Mr. W. D. Worcester, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, said that during a twenty years' connection with the road he found the subject of compensation for carrying the mails was always under discussion. The amount received now was no greater than what it was twenty years ago, but he never knew the question of compulsion to come up. They did not wish to make this a source of profit, and simply wanted the cost of the service. He spoke of some embarrassments to which companies were subjected, one being that they were fined a dollar for missing a mail, even when it may not be their fault. Such things add to their expenses. They carried an average of 35,000 pounds of mail over the entire length of the road. They ran two postal-cars from New-York to Buffalo, and two the other way; also, two from Rochester to Suspension Bridge. That makes 1,800 miles per day of postal services, and it gives something over sixteen cents per mile per car on a forty-two foot car. The running rate of speed is about thirty miles per hour, including stops. To preserve a certain speed and safety they can only carry a certain weight, and in carrying the mails they had to leave express matter which would pay them better. He thought the foundation for payment should be the space occupied in the train. For every passenger carried in an ordinary train there is over a ton of dead weight hauled. For every ton of freight there is a ton of car carried. For every three tons of mail, they had to carry four tons of car. The law of 1873 has an arrangement for payment by weight, which they would be willing to accept on their main line, except for postal cars, which they would prefer to have paid for by space. The cost of transportation per ton per mile for all kinds of freight last year was about one cent. The reason always urged by the Postmaster-General why they should not be paid for this postal-car service was that he wished to make his department self-sustaining, even while admitting that it should be paid for. The roads which form a more than self-sustaining route are obliged to make up the deficiencies of others. They wanted to see this service efficiently performed, and wished to do their share in making it so.

The committee adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Apportionment—Issue of Bonds.

A meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday, all the members being present with the exception of Commissioner Van Nort.

The Clerk read an affidavit to the effect that on Saturday last he served Mr. Van Nort with a notice that the Board would meet on the Tuesday following, but Mr. Van Nort refused to admit the service.

The section of the law of 1871-2, under which the board was organized, was then read, as follows: "No bonds or stocks of the City or County of New-York shall be hereafter issued, except by the authority of all the persons mentioned in the third section of this act, (the Mayor, Controller, Commissioners of Public Parks and Public Works,) who shall be present at a meeting called by the chairman of the board for that purpose, on three days' notice."

After some discussion, it was decided that a majority of the board could pass any resolution for the issue of bonds, and a resolution to issue $500,000 of seven per cent. assessment bonds was adopted, and the board adjourned.

The statement in a morning paper that the absence of Mr. Van Nort prevents the board making the necessary appropriations for the current year created a good deal of amusement, yesterday, in the Finance Department, as, according to the Controller's circular, the board will not meet for the purpose of making these appropriations until after the 15th inst. The ordinary business of the board, as was decided yesterday, can be transacted without Mr. Van Nort's presence.

Meeting of the Erie Directors—Resignation of the Secretary.

A meeting of the directors of the Erie Railway Company was held yesterday, at the Grand Opera-house. Mr. H. N. Otis sent in the following letter of resignation:

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1873.

To the President and Board of Directors Erie Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: On the 17th instant I was suspended from duty and pay, for this reason given by the President, namely, on account of "the recent disclosures in the public papers as to your (my) official action under pecuniary stimulus in March last."

If all the circumstances of this "official action" had not been explained to the President when he first entered upon his office in July last; if I had not thereafter been desired to continue in the regular discharge of my duties as Secretary; if, indeed, the act complained of had not been one of the essential conditions of securing the reform thought at the time so necessary, and so worthily represented by the present board, I should feel less surprised at the language used in referring to it. When all appeals to the Legislature and the courts had failed to open the way to a change in the administration of affairs and a restoration of the credit of the company, then almost bankrupt, I was one of those directors who gave way, putting in peril thereby my income for the future. I deny that I acted under "pecuniary stimulus," or that I bargained with any one for my place in the board. It was suggested by Mr. Thompson, a director, the only one I conversed with upon the subject, that, as I might be thrown out of employment, an equivalent was not only admissible, but proper. This seemed to me just. But I had no certainty of receiving anything, and should have acted as I did without this suggestion, or without the hope of fee or reward. I protest against this public act of suspension for accepting a consideration, in no way at the expense of the company, but at the expense of those by whom you were elected, and are still confidentially sustained, for a service in their interests, when the board voted to pay out of the Erie treasury $39,000, and various other sums for precisely similar services, and when a majority of the stockholders in July last recommended the directors to reimburse the expenses incurred in the removal of the previous administration. I will not, however, embarrass the board with a question of this kind, but hereby tender my resignation as secretary.

In doing so, I cannot separate from a company with which I have been for twenty-eight years, and, as I believe, honorably connected, without assuring you that I shall at all times be willing to do all I can to aid in improving the company's affairs. Respectfully yours,

H. N. OTIS.

The resignation was accepted, and Mr. H. R. Macdonough was elected to the vacated position. John Hilton, Audit Clerk, and Z. D. White, Assistant Treasurer, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Mr. Chanute was appointed chief engineer of the company.

The Relations Between a Referee and His Client.

In the case of Joseph S. Stebbins against Elijah Brown, on an appeal from an order of Judge Cardozo, denying a motion to set aside the report of the referee, Judge Davis delivered the decision of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The judgment was as follows:

We deem it our duty to place our decision upon the unquestioned fact that while the referee was acting in the trial of this action as an officer of the court, he accepted the retainer of the plaintiff, and became, in respect to other matters, his attorney and counsel. The rule should be inflexible that such a fact will, ipso facto, avoid the report of a referee. No other rule will protect the referee from the approach of temptation, or shield the administration of justice from the suspicion of impurity. On this ground alone, the order of the Court below should be reversed, and the report of the referee and the judgment entered thereon be set aside and a new trial ordered, with costs of motion and of this appeal.

Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Charles Sieberg, indicted for assaulting Walter Foyer, of No. 112 First-avenue with a piece of iron pipe, pleaded guilty to a simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Joseph Patton, colored, charged with the larceny of $30 from Mary Waters, of No. 28 West Twelfth-street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Louis Welker, a coach-driver, in the employ of Norman S. Kenyon, livery-stable keeper, Forty-seventh-street and Broadway, charged with the larceny of $350, given to him by Mr. Kenyon to deliver to a Mr. Garrison, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and in consideration of the fact that the money had been returned, was only sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. John, better known as "Piper" Burns, indicted for firing a loaded pistol at Christopher Nolan, No. 433 First-avenue on the 15th June, 1871, was found guilty of assault and battery and remanded for sentence, several other charges of a similar nature having been made against him. Daniel Colbert, charged with stabbing James Boyce, of No. 408 East Eighteenth-street, on New Year's Day, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for two years. Annie Fallon, sister to "Reddy the Blacksmith," indicted for receiving $600 worth of property stolen from the hair-net manufactory of Benjamin Winfield, No. 11 Vandewater-street, the stolen goods having been found in her store No. 60 James-street, was tried and acquitted, the evidence having been insufficient. James Fisk, jointly indicted with Philip Kniffen, for the larceny of a painting valued at $60, the property of Henry Chamberlin, No. 1,273 Broadway, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Philip Smith, indicted for burglariously entering the plumbing-shop of James Flay, No. 618 Greenwich-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of brass, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

A Brutal Husband—He Beats His Wife Nearly to Death.

George Fehring, a German laborer, residing at No. 595 Greenwich-street, was arrested by Patrolman Dunlop, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, yesterday, charged with having brutally beaten and abused his wife Caroline. From the statements of the police, it appears that Fehring and his wife had not been living very happily for some years past. At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Fehring, who had been carousing during the night, returned home partially intoxicated. His wife remonstrated with him for remaining out so late, and a furious quarrel ensued. Fehring, almost beside himself with rage, seized his unfortunate wife by the throat, dragged her out of bed, and, tying her hands behind her back with a clothes-line, made her fast to the bed-post. While in this condition, having nothing but her night-clothes on, the brutal husband beat the poor woman unmercifully with a heavy rope's end until she screamed for mercy. Not content with this, the brute kicked her about the body and abdomen. Finally the cries of Mrs. Fehring aroused the other inmates of the house, and Officer Dunlop was summoned. On entering the apartments he found that the woman had fainted from exhaustion, and her husband was standing beside her, apparently gloating over her sufferings. Fehring was at once placed under arrest, and the woman was relieved of her bonds and taken to the Greenwich-street Police Station. She was there examined by Police Surgeon Lordley, who found that she was suffering from serious internal injuries. An ambulance was summoned by telegraph, and the woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is feared she is fatally injured. Fehring was arraigned before Justice Cox at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and committed to await the result of his wife's injuries.

Coroner's Cases.

Coroner Young held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Edward Doran, a man belonging to the class known as bummers, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received during a fight in the saloon of William Smith, No. 549 Greenwich-street, on the night of the 3d inst. The evidence showed that a fight was in progress between Robert Smith, an ex-pugilist, and another man, and Doran interfered, upon which Smith struck him on the side of the face, knocking him to the floor and breaking his jaw. Smith, who was arrested in the Arbor, at West Houston-street, was present, in custody of Capt. Hedden, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The jury rendered a verdict against Smith, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. His counsel made a motion to admit him to bail, which will be ruled on by Coroner Young to-day.

On the 17th of March last four men, supposed to be Irish laborers, entered the beer-saloon of Jacob Schmidt, at No. 429 East Seventy-fourth-street, and, after beating Schmidt severely, stabbed Mrs. Schmidt, who came to her husband's assistance. The cries of the injured woman attracted the attention of Jacob Young, a pie-baker, of No. 1,328 Third-avenue, who was passing by, and he entered the saloon, only to be fatally stabbed in the abdomen by the ruffians. In the street, on leaving the saloon, the murderous rowdies stabbed and severely wounded Mr. John Lubry, of Seventy-fifth-street and Third-avenue, who stood in their way of escape. Yesterday Young died at his residence from the wound he had received. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case. Two men named Buckley and McDonnell have been arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Amalie Compert, of No. 303 East Fourth-street, who committed suicide by taking Paris green. Her husband testified that she was very despondent from suffering from neuralgic fits. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

Andrew Higgins, a laborer living at No. 137 Tenth-avenue, was killed yesterday morning by being caught in the shaft of an ice machine, on the dock at the foot of Leroy-street, North River.

The New Excise Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Excise nominated by Mayor Havemeyer, pursuant to the law of 1870, which conferred the right of such appointments on the Mayors of cities, subject to the approval of the Common Council, are John R. Voorhis, James L. Stewart, and Daniel D. T. Marshall. The superseded Commissioners, who were appointed by Mr. A. Oakey Hall, are Martin Nachtmann, David B. Freeman, and John H. Williams. John R. Voorhis is a well-known master stair-builder, who has lived all his life in the Ninth Ward. His residence is at No. 786 Greenwich-street, and his workshop and office in the rear, at No. 4 Bethune-street. Mr. Voorhis, who is forty-five years of age, never came prominently before the citizens of the Ward until the inauguration of the Reform movement of 1871, when he eagerly joined in the effort then being made, and has since continued to advocate reform in municipal matters. His politics are undefined, but are generally said to be Democratic with Reform tendencies. Mr. Voorhis has not been known to have mixed in general politics, confining himself to the advocacy of reform. He was for several years a member of the Council of Political Reform.

James L. Stewart is a retired provision merchant, residing at No. 320 East Fifteenth-street. He was in business in Washington Market for thirty years, and is reputed to be wealthy. He is a director of the Asbury Life and Broadway Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, as well as of the Shoe and Leather Bank. In politics he is a Republican, but has never participated to any extent in the movements of the party. He has been prominent as a Reformer, and was elected to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Seventy about a year ago. Mr. Stewart is in his sixty-first year.

Daniel D. T. Marshall, the third commissioner, is about fifty-six years old, and resides at No. 157 East Thirty-fourth-street. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the Republican General Committee, but has never held office. Mr. Marshall was formerly a member of the large dry-goods house of S. & T. Laurence & Co. He was also one of the trustees of the Third-avenue Savings Bank, but resigned the position when it was decided by the other trustees that the office should be made a salaried one. He is at present President of the Homeopathic Life Insurance Company and of the Security Savings Bank, as well as a director of the Fifth National Bank.

Police Trials.

Thirty complaints against delinquent policemen were investigated by Commissioner Barr yesterday. Patrolman Jacob Leininger, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was charged with being absent without leave from 9 P. M. of the 1st to 6 A. M. of the 2d, and it was shown in evidence that during that interval he had been arrested for intoxication, by Patrolman Fantry, of the Long Island City Police, and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house, in that city. Leininger denied that he was intoxicated, but said that he had been to a funeral, and had a whip stolen from him, which excited him very much. The case was referred to the board.

Patrolman McEvoy, of the Sixth Precinct, was complained of by Roundsman Deane, who alleged that he saw the officer coming out of the liquor-store No. 66 Baxter-street, when he should have been patrolling his post. McEvoy said that he found the cellar door open, and went into the store to report it. Deane stated that the door was not open. This case gave rise to a question of veracity, which was referred to the board for their decision.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of moneys collected yesterday:

From taxes, Croton rent, and interest		$5,080 33
From assessments for street-openings and improvements		42,216 60
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest		2,818 86
From interest on bond and mortgage	$11,102 97	
From bond and mortgage	12,697 59	
From market rent and fees	30 80	23,831 36
Total		$73,892 73

Vital Statistics.

During the three months ending March 31 there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department 6,951 deaths, 2,110 marriages, 5,601 births, and 588 still-births. During the corresponding period of 1872 the deaths were 7,468; marriages, 1,951; births, 5,479, and still-births, 543—showing a decrease of 517 deaths, and an increase of 159 marriages, 122 births, and 45 still-births, during the first-named period.

Stabbing Affrays.

Yesterday Martin Giger, aged eighteen, a wood-peddler, residing at No. 442 East Eighteenth-street, while passing the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, was stabbed in the right side and hand by some unknown person, who escaped. Giger was attended by Dr. Waterman and taken home.

Wm. Fuller, aged thirty-three, of No. 131 Henry-street, during a quarrel with John Ryan at Seventy-fourth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday, was stabbed in the head and severely injured. He was attended by Dr. Purdy and taken home. Ryan escaped.

THE VAN SYCKELL TRIAL.

Close of the Case for the Prosecution—The Prisoner Examined on His Own Behalf.

The trial of John Van Syckell, charged with the poisoning of his wife, was resumed in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the attendance being considerably larger than on the previous day. The testimony commenced by the recalling of Dr. Crane, who testified as to the process by which arsenic is diffused through the system, and also took occasion to state that the bottle, in which the tea was poured from the cup, had been carefully sealed and preserved while in his possession.

Mrs. Elizabeth Workman, of No. 67 Cranberry-street, testified that she lived in the same house with the Van Syckells, and heard the prisoner tell his wife that he wished she was dead, and that he had another wife selected.

Johanna O'Leary, the cook at the time of Mrs. Van Syckell's death, and the most important witness for the prosecution, testified that she had been for over four months a servant in the family; had seen Mr. and Mrs. Van Syckell quarreling, and on one occasion he had his hand on her throat. He told witness that he would break her head if she ever came between him and his wife; had twice heard him say he wished his wife was dead and d——d; on the day of Mrs. Van Syckell's death the witness mixed tea for her; Van Syckell came in to his dinner and she saw him take up the tea-pot. She told him to leave it alone, and he replied, "Mind your own business." Witness left the kitchen for a few moments, and on her return she found Van Syckell pouring water from the pitcher, saying he had drank a cup from it. He had the poker and a spoon in his hand, and said, "You needn't say I was here." Between 3 and 4 o'clock Mrs. Van Syckell came in and drank up the tea.

On cross-examination the witness stated that she had had some trouble with Mrs. Van Syckell, and had received notice to leave, but refused to do so without a month's wages; and that Mr. Van Syckell always acted kindly toward his children.

THE DEFENSE.

The prosecution here rested, and after a brief opening for the defense, by Mr. Spencer, John Van Syckell was put on the stand to testify in his own behalf. He testified that he was fifty-one years of age. Was married on New-Year's Day, 1850. After their last child was born his wife and himself did not room together. Occasionally they had disputes, and he "cleared out" of the house. Did not put anything in the tea. The witness was cross-examined by the District-Attorney, and admitted having had disputes at various times with his wife. Van Syckell admitted that he had twice been arrested for passing counterfeit money. The District-Attorney also asked whether he had not been arrested for receiving stolen goods, but the prisoner declared that he was innocent of all these charges.

The Court sustained the counsel's objection to all further questioning as to the previous charges against the prisoner.

Bridget O'Grady, cook for the family during nine years, except for a period of four months, during which Mrs. Van Syckell died, testified that Mr. and Mrs. Van Syckell lived ordinarily happy lives so far as she knew. They occasionally quarreled, but soon made it up. About two years before the witness left they did not occupy the same room.

On cross-examination by the District-Attorney, the witness said that she had only been in the presence of the family at meals, and there might have been quarrels between them without her knowledge.

The defense here rested, and the District-Attorney announced that he should bring no evidence in rebuttal. Mr. Spencer then commenced his summing up to the jury.

In the first place, he said the evidence was of a weak circumstantial character, and there was by no means that chain necessary for conviction; not one only, but many links were missing. Van Syckell was married to his wife in 1850. Thereafter they lived a happy life, and together worked their way from penury to affluence. He being a careless, unbusiness-like man, trusted everything to her, and bought all his real estate in her name. Thirteen children were born during this period, and nine were now dead. The troubles between them, the counsel argued, were those incident to ordinary married life; no more. A short time before his wife's death, Van Syckell started a butcher's shop, and made over $1,300 in a few months. There was no motive for murder—neither love, hatred, revenge, nor gain. The counsel here alluded in unmeasured terms of denunciation to the cook, Johanna O'Leary, and her evidence.

Counsel was of opinion, from all the circumstances, that Mrs. Van Syckell had taken poison, although it was quite reasonable to suppose that the arsenic was not taken in the tea. Counsel concluded an address of fifty minutes' duration with an appeal to the sympathies of the jury.

ADDRESS OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

In replying, District-Attorney Britton enjoined the jury to forget the rhetoric and the imagery of the counsel's appeal, and to come down to a consideration of the plain facts. Three points presented themselves: Was Mrs. Van Syckell poisoned? Was the poison in the tea which she drank? and did the accused put the arsenic in the tea? The first proposition, he said, was admitted. In support of the second, he reminded the jury that the deceased lady was taken ill immediately after taking the tea, and a portion of the latter which was left, was analyzed, and found to contain arsenic the same as found in the stomach. There was a physical possibility that one of those in the room might have put poison in the half-cup of tea; it was physically possible that there was a crust of arsenic in the bottle in which the tea was put by the doctor, but these circumstances, on which the counsel had laid so much stress, were moral impossibilities. It rested with the prosecution, not to prove beyond a possible doubt, but beyond a reasonable doubt only. The testimony of Mary Ellen Van Syckell that her father had said in her presence that he wished her mother was dead was cited, and the District-Attorney pointed out that Mrs. Van Syckell had determined on obtaining a bill of divorce or separation, and had notified the accused of her intention more than once. Van Syckell's conduct on the night of his wife's death, absenting himself from her room, refusing to go for a doctor, and his indifference to her death were recited, and his testimony was severely criticised. The previous character of the accused and his frequent arrests on grave charges were also presented to the consideration of the jury. In conclusion, the District-Attorney enjoined them not to consider exceptional cases of convictions of innocent persons on circumstantial evidence, but to regard all the circumstances as grouped together by the prosecution, proving the motive of the prisoner, his past character and dissensions with his wife; her intention to apply for divorce; his conduct on the day and night before her death, and various other circumstances pointing to his guilt.

At the conclusion of the District-Attorney's address, the Court adjourned with the usual caution to the jury. At 10 A. M. to-day Judge Tappan will begin his charge, at the conclusion of which the jury will retire to deliberate upon their verdict.

The Goodrich Murder—Mrs. Armstrong in Court on Habeas Corpus.

On application of Mr. Jas. D. McClelland, Judge Tappan issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mrs. Lucette Armstrong, detained in Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn, as a witness in the Goodrich murder case, and at 11½ o'clock yesterday Mrs. Armstrong appeared in the Kings County Circuit Court. Mr. McClelland argued that her detention was illegal; it had not been shown that Roscoe had ever been in Brooklyn, and other parties were equally suspected.

District-Attorney Britton argued that the Coroner had a right to detain the witness, as the authorities were of opinion that she knew more about the murder than she has told, and said that she ought to be held until the end of the proceedings before the Coroner.

Mr. McClelland moved her release on bail, and Judge Tappan took the papers, and said he would render a decision this morning.

Sentences in the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Benedict, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, sentenced the following prisoners: Charles Mackey, convicted of sending obscene publications through the mails; imprisonment for one year and a fine of $500.

Alfred A. Phillips, for embezzling letters from the Post-office; three years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Willett Ferguson, same offense, same sentence.

Samuel F. Fowler, for dealing in counterfeit money; four years' imprisonment at hard labor in Kings County Penitentiary, and $1 fine.

Peter Kehoe, same offense, same sentence.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has rendered a decision to the effect that the Guardian Savings Institution is entitled to a reference to determine whether it has a proper claim for moneys against the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and whether such claim has a preference over other claims. The claim of the Guardian Savings Institution is for over $60,000, which, it is claimed, did not properly belong to the assets of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. The appeal was argued a few days since by Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr., on behalf of plaintiff, and Mr. Trull on behalf of defendant, at which time the facts appeared in THE TIMES.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION

The Railways vs. The People in Illinois—An Uprising of the Farmers Throughout the West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 4, 1873.

It has been predicted by men of acknowledged good judgment, that the next great political struggle we shall have in this country will be on the railroad question. There is "an irrepressible conflict" between the interests of the people at large and the desire of holders of railroad stock to put money in their pockets. The subject is one of vital importance to the country, and in the end it would seem that the people must triumph, though the fight will be a long and bitter one. In a single generation our railroad system has been developed until it now represents a capital of about $3,000,000,000. In another generation this amount will reach a sum which would appear to us now fabulous—a formidable enemy to fight. The experience of the people with the railroads in the courts so far, have been far from encouraging. An unparalleled system of bribery and corruption has been shown to exist between railroad corporations and State legislatures. Laocoon struggling with the serpents would form a fit emblem of the present condition of the people and the roads. Laws are disregarded and trampled upon, and it is rarely that individuals have the means or temerity to seek redress through the complicated machinery of the courts.

In the State of Illinois the people, especially the farmers, have made a move to take up the matter in earnest. In the face of high freights and discriminating rates their granaries remain overflowing and their pockets empty. A little over two years ago, under the new constitution, a board of commissioners was inaugurated, delegated with special powers to proceed against railroad companies for extortions and unjust discriminations. As an instance of the evils which they were expected to combat, I will give some account of the first case they were called upon to prosecute and its fate. It will be found of general interest, as it has a much wider application than the boundaries of any single State.

On the 8th of December, 1871, the Commissioners were informed that the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company had repeatedly transported lumber from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance of 126 miles, for $5 per 1,000 feet, while for transporting the same amount from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, on the same line, and an intermediate point, the charge was put $5. The company admitted the facts, and boldly plead that it had the vested right to fix tolls for the transportation of property at its own discretion. To this plea a general demurrer was interposed on behalf of the State, and the case came up for hearing at the May term of the Circuit Court of McLean County, Hon. T. F. Tipton presiding. Last November he delivered a very able opinion in favor of the State, holding valid the State law to the effect, "That no railroad corporation, organized or doing business in this State, under any act of corporation or general law of this State, now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted, shall charge or collect for the transportation of goods, merchandise, or property, on its said road for any distance, the same nor any larger nor greater amount as toll or compensation, than is at the same time charged or collected for the transportation of similar quantities of the same class of goods, merchandise, or property, over a greater distance on the same road."

The railroad company immediately appealed the case to the Supreme Court and obtained a decision in its own favor, on account of some technical flaw, which the Legislature is now hard at work to remedy. By the existing law, no railroad company in the State is permitted to charge over three cents per mile for passenger fare. This is universally disregarded, and the feeling in consequence very bitter along the line of the roads. Personal affrays and ejections have been frequent. In one case, where a party of excursionists refused to pay more than the lawful rate, the car which they occupied was switched off on a side track, the doors locked, and its inmates left to lie over Sunday (it happened on Saturday night) before they could reach home. Several axes and the sturdy arms of the neighboring farmers quickly made the means of egress from the car more numerous than desirable, and it now enjoys a season of repose in a repair-shop. So frequent did the refusals to pay more than legal fare become, and so well were they backed up by numbers in many cases, that the President of the Illinois Central Road saw fit to instruct his conductors that if the party refusing to pay more than the legal rate were too strong to be put off to take what they offered and let them ride, but if they were weak enough to be overcome by the train hands, to eject them without ceremony. This peculiar mode of discrimination excited considerable division. Instances of the kind mentioned above might be furnished in plenty. A case of discrimination occurs to me which furnishes a shining example of the freight system as now conducted. The rate for 100 pounds from Somonauk, Ill., to Boston, is eighty-three cents; from Ottumwa, Iowa, 220 miles further west, the rate for 100 pounds to Boston is seventy-three cents. Such facts as these have roused the farmers to action. Associations have been formed in almost every county in this State, at which efforts have been made to effect some combination to put an end to the abuse. The other day, at Springfield, a monster mass-meeting was held, composed of farmers from all parts of the State. It was addressed by Gov. Beveridge, ex-Gov. Palmer, and others. It was a gathering of earnest men, and thoroughly indicative of the general spirit. It was an orderly body, determined, but peaceable, and addressed itself to the Legislature now in session. Its resolutions recite that the Supreme Court has pointed out, in the McLean County case decision, spoken of above, the method in which the State law against unjust discrimination may be rendered effective, and that there is no reason for any delay or uncertain action; that the sought-for legislation should recognize the principle that railways are public highways, and must be compelled to make connections with other roads reaching and crossing their own, and to receive and deliver all freight offered at such crossings without discriminating charges; that the Railroad Commissioners shall inquire into the watering of stock on the part of the various companies, and proceed against offenders against the constitution provision prohibiting such watering; that when the actual cost of any road is obtained a uniform rate of charges shall be established along its line which shall yield a fair income on the ascertained first cost. Some interested individuals endeavored to tack on a free trade resolution, but as it was needlessly embarrassing the main object of the meeting, it was subsequently revoked by cooler and wiser counsels.

These resolutions are sweeping in their character, but ask for no more than justice. Gov. Beveridge, in his speech, does not seem by any means confident that the Legislature will settle the question. He looks as far ahead even as adoption of a national constitutional amendment covering it—an amendment which shall abrogate the effect of the Dartmouth College decision, whereby a State is denied the right to control a body which it has once incorporated. He says:

> Whether the Courts would sustain that legislation or not, I do not know; but this I do know, that the people of this State who have taken up this battle against railways will never be satisfied till that point is reached. And further, I know that it is the interest of the railways as well as the interest of the farmers of the State of Illinois that this question should be decided, and decided at an early day, because, as long as this contest goes on, the railways will feel uneasy; every branch of industry will feel uneasy. But when it is settled, if it is settled, that the Legislature has the power to control railways, then such legislation will be had as will bring them in subjection and at the same time protect their rights. If the Courts decide that the Legislature can't control them, then the people will sit down and take things as they are. [Voices—"No, never, never!"] I have not got through yet; I say sit down and take things as they are, and change or modify the Constitution of the United States. I cannot here advocate revolutionary doctrines as the Chief Executive of the State, but it is legitimate, and proper and constitutional for the people of the United States in a constitutional way to amend and revise their fundamental law. [Voices—"That is it."] And if the Constitution, as established by our fathers in the early history of our progress and civilization, stands in the way of the progress of the great American people, then the people will in the future, as in the past, in their wisdom make such amendments to the Constitution as to them seem meet, just and proper. [Applause.]

In conformity with the general desire, there are three bills now under the consideration of the House of Representatives in Springfield, embodying substantially the same thing. The difficulties in the way of legislating successfully are legion. It involves careful work, great precaution against the interpolations of wolves in sheep's clothing, the best of legal advice, and some barrier against the influence of money. The outside pressure, however, is tremendously strong, and something may yet be accomplished. This battle is not being fought for Illinois alone. Every State in the Union is interested in the result. The work will never be fully accomplished until we have national legislation. The difficulty of one State legislating justly for a road which runs through several other States is apparent; and the inconvenience to a road of being subject to several legislatures must be great. Still, small beginnings have great endings, sometimes, and the action of the people of Illinois may be the precursor of a general delivery from the railroad monopolists.

A. W. W.

NEWPORT YACHTING NOTES.

New Yachts Just Launched and Old Ones Refitted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8.—A finely-modeled and beautifully-finished yacht was launched from the marine railways of Mr. J. B. Herreshoff at Bristol (R. I.) last week. She is named the Fostene, and will be schooner-rigged. Her length is 80 feet; breadth, 20, and depth, 8 feet. The cabin will be furnished in the most modern and expensive manner. She has been built under the immediate supervision of George Peabodie Russell, formerly owner of the yacht Sadie, for an English gentleman. Mr. Herreshoff will have her finished and rigged as soon as possible, when she will cross the Atlantic to the Isle of Wight. The popular yacht Sadie, built by Herreshoff in 1868, is also on the marine railways for repairs. She has recently changed hands, her former owner, George P. Russell, Esq., having sold her to Mr. Smith Rogers, of Yonkers, N. Y., from which place she will hereafter hail. She will sail for New-York in a few days. The beautiful yacht Calypso, owned by William B. Astor, Esq., sailed hence for New-York last week. She has been laid up at this port all Winter. The Calypso will be remembered as having been considerably damaged by fire recently, and her subsequent sinking at this port. While at New-York she will undergo extensive alterations before entering upon the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, of which she is a member. President Stockwell, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and owner of the yacht Dreadnaught, N. Y. Y. C., has rented the elegant brick mansion belonging to F. L. Barreda, late Peruvian Minister, for the coming season at this place. He pays for this luxury the enormous sum of $8,000 for the "season," which is the highest sum ever received for a cottage at this sea-side resort. The new yacht Resolute, N. Y. Y. C., and owned by A. S. Hatch, Esq., has also been laid up at this port for the Winter. Mr. Hatch is the owner also of a magnificent residence at this place.

A FRESHET.

The Delaware River Rapidly Rising—The Current Causing Damage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILFORD, Penn., Monday, April 7, 1873.

For a week past, owing to the gradual melting of the snow, the Delaware River and its tributaries have been slowly but steadily rising. The rains of Saturday night and yesterday gave great impetus to the freshet, and to-day the river is twenty feet above low-water mark, and rapidly rising. The Sawkill and Vandermarck Creeks at this place are very high. The ice in the Delaware is broken up its entire length, and the river is filled with huge cakes. The January break-up left ice piled up on the shores from ten to twenty feet high. It is said among the lumbermen of this region that it is an invariable rule that the water in the Spring will be as high as a Winter break-up may have piled the ice along the shore. If this is true, the Delaware will rise four feet yet, at least. Large quantities of lumber and drift-wood are running. Owing to the gradual melting of the snow the ice gorges that formed in January, and which threatened several localities in case of a sudden flood, have all quietly broken up, and did no material damage. There is still three feet of snow in the woods, and a day's warm rain would make an unprecedented flood. Large quantities of lumber are ready for rafting from the head-waters of the river as soon as the water recedes sufficiently. The dwellers along the streams in this vicinity are not yet safe from a disastrous inundation, and are by no means easy in their minds.

The dead body of a little boy was found among the ice and drift at Middaugh's, on Friday, and nothing could be ascertained as to who it was. The flesh was all off the face, and one arm was torn out. It is now thought that the body is that of a boy named Chester Larkin, who was drowned near Deposit on Wednesday last—his father seeing him fall from a raft, but failing in an attempt to save him.

Two serious slides occurred at Stanway, on the Erie Railway, on Saturday—one in the forenoon, and one at night, shortly after the first had been cleared away. A locomotive was buried beneath the last one. Trains were detained until this morning.

The Palestine Exploration Society.

Since the last announcement, dispatches have been received from Lieut. Steever, commanding the expedition, dated at Beirut, March 6 and 10. All the members of the corps from this country had reported, and the organization was nearly completed. They were to take up their march on the 18th ult., and expected to cross the Jordan at Es Salt on the 26th. Ere this they must have reached Moab, which has been determined upon as the present field of operations. Since the last report the following contributions have been received:

Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D.	$25
David M. Stiger	10
F. M. Boutwell, Boston, Mass.	10
Isaac C. Ogden	20
Rev. W. Atterbury	10
D. A. Hayes, Esq., Newark, N. J.	10
Hon. E. D. Morgan	200
Jno. T. Terry, Esq.	100
S. B. Chittenden	50
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D.	50
Dr. C. R. Agnew	10
Prof. D. C. Gilman, San Francisco	10
Dr. Wm. P. Vail, Johnsonsburg, N. Y.	10
Prof. Edw. J. Young, Cambridge, Mass.	10
Jno. E. Parson, Esq.	50
Jno. Hansell	15
Miss M. Fanny Dodd, Bloomfield, N. J.	10
Rev. Albert C. Reed, Port Byron, N. Y.	25
Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Philadelphia	20
Charles Taylor, Esq., Englewood, N. J.	10
Rev. A. Kingsbury, D. D., Zanesville, Ohio	10
Prof. E. C. Mitchell, Chicago	10
First Presbyterian Church S. S., Orange, N. J.	10
Total	$685
Previously acknowledged	$2,060

The Shanty Homicide—The Prisoner Pleads Guilty of Manslaughter.

On the 31st of January last Josiah Morgan, aged twenty, who resided in a shanty near the Central Park, beat and kicked his wife Catherine, aged fifty-three, and pounded her on the head with a pail, after each had indulged in liquor rather freely. He then left the place, and she died toward morning. A few other females of equally intemperate habits, who were intimates of the Morgan family, informed the police, and the man was arrested the next night. After his arrest he asked the officer if she was dead, and being told that she was, said: "I suppose they will fix me for this; well, they can't do more than hang me." He was indicted for murder in the first degree, but yesterday District-Attorney Phelps, in view of all the circumstances of the case as developed at the inquest, the woman being reduced to a diseased condition from intemperate habits, saw fit to accept a plea of manslaughter in the second degree. Ex-Judge Cardozo represented the prisoner, appealing to the mercy of the Court in Morgan's behalf, and asking for a light punishment. Judge Brady could see little in Morgan's case that appealed to his merciful consideration. He sent him to Sing Sing for six years and six months, the extreme penalty on his plea being but seven years.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, April 8.

The greater portion of the morning session was spent in the discussion on the New-York charter.

The vote on the Beach Pneumatic bill was reconsidered, and the bill was amended, reducing the fare from ten cents to eight cents.

The Senate then took a recess.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to public instruction.

Authorizing the summary conviction of professional thieves and pickpockets.

For the benefit of common schools in Richmond County.

Fixing the compensation of the Auditor of Brooklyn at $5,000 per annum.

Appropriating $29,000 to the Ninth Regiment National Guard to pay for uniforms worn out in the war.

Mr. Batcheller moved to amend by constituting the Adjutant-General, the Paymaster-General, and the Controller a commission to determine the claim of this regiment to this money for the purpose named.

Mr. Abbot moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He had been informed that all the claim this regiment had upon the State had been settled once, and he looked upon this proposition as one of the biggest steals ever before the Legislature.

Mr. Deering moved to lay the bill aside, stating that the gentleman having it in charge was temporarily absent, and would soon be here. He said it would be shown to the satisfaction of this House that this was the most just bill ever brought before it. This, the gentleman introducing it, whould show, and he was surprised at the statement made by the gentleman from Orange, (Mr. Abbott.)

The motion to lay the bill aside was agreed to.

To consolidate the towns of Kings County with the City of Brooklyn, and reorganize the city government.

Authorizing the City of Syracuse to fund the floating debt of that city.

Providing for the incorporation of water-works companies in towns and villages.

Regulating the challenges of jurors.

Enlarging and amending the powers of the Brooklyn City Sunday-school Union.

Amending the charter of the Genesee Wesleyan Cemetery.

Authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money to improve the water-works of that city.

To incorporate the Free Methodist General Conference of North America.

Amending the act making appropriations for certain expenses of the Government, and for supplying deficiencies in former appropriations, passed in 1872.

Granting the consent of the State to the United States jurisdiction over lands in Albany and Utica for public buildings.

Incorporating the Northern New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To incorporate the Long Island Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Equity Gas Company of Kings County.

To authorize the use of an improved motive power on the railroads in the cities in this State.

Mr. Burns moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to except the City of New-York.

Mr. Blumenthal thought inasmuch as consent is to be first obtained from the mayors, that the bill was a proper one.

Mr. Burns modified his motion so as to confine the use of this motive power, so far as New-York was concerned, to that section lying above Fifty-ninth-street.

The motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Roche moved to commit this bill to the Committee of the Whole. It was a very important bill and yet it had never been considered in Committee of the Whole. He understood this power which it was proposed to use would endanger the lives of citizens.

Mr. Rose hoped the motion would prevail. The bill had been considered in the Sub-Committee of the Whole, but that Committee was not aware that the bill had not been in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ray explained that the motor proposed had been found to be a success, and detailed its operation. He claimed that the object sought in this bill was two-fold—economy and humanity. If, said he, there was any way to relieve those poor beasts of burden from their terrible service, it ought to be adopted.

The question was taken on Mr. Roche's motion, and it was lost, and the bill was then passed—67 to 26.

To amend the charter of the New-York Industrial Exhibition Company.

On motion of Mr. Burns, an amendment was inserted providing that no part of money advanced by the City shall be paid over except as decided to be necessary for the purpose from time to time by the City officials.

Mr. Cornell moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to amend so as to provide that $2,500,000 shall be subscribed before the City's subscription is paid.

Mr. Alberger thought that Mr. Burns' amendment covered that point, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Blumenthal moved to insert a clause requiring $1,000,000 to be subscribed by the stockholders prior to the City's subscription. He sustained his motion as fair and just.

The motion was sustained by Mr. Opdyke only, and it was negatived. The bill was then passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Fish—Providing for submitting to the vote of the people of Rochester the question of repealing the commission acts.

By Mr. Husted—Authorizing the sale of the various State armories in the interior of the State.

By Mr. Costello—To widen Pleasant-street, Utica.

By Mr. Snyder—To amend the charter of Lansingburg.

The House then took a recess till 7½ P. M.

Books for Sing Sing.

The Prison Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt of contributions of books, magazines, and papers for the Prison Library at Sing Sing, in answer to recent appeals in THE TIMES, from the following-named persons:

Mrs. R. A. Brick, James Adams, American News Co., Madge Elliot, Miss Caroline Van Wyck, Mrs. F. M. Kelley, E. W. Nash, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. A. Wycoff, Mrs. R. K. Avery, Mrs. C. G. Anthon, Mrs. L. Rosenfeld, Mrs. M. F. Hoe, Mrs. M. Wright, Mrs. J. J. Petit, Mrs. Wm. H. M., E. C. Bogert, Mrs. H. H. Crocker, Mrs. J. M. Morrison, Miss Ellen E. Childs, Mrs. L. A. Noble, "E," Mrs. J. W. B., Mrs. J. M., A Friend, "H," W. R. H. Hardingham, Mrs. Wm. Wood, John Wilson, Unknown—five packages. Previously acknowledged in THE TIMES, contributions from 133 persons.

Contributions sent to the office of the association, No. 19 Centre-street, will be acknowledged and promptly forwarded, or, if notice is given, a messenger will call for the packages.

A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

Turf Notes.

The Fleetwood Park Association will positively give a meeting this Spring, or rather in the early Summer. It has claimed from the 16th to the 23d of June. The Secretary writes that the track is being prepared for the campaign, and that liberal purses will be given.

The speedy trotting mare Flora Belle, who has a record of 2:22¾ has been sold for $22,500. It is said that Mr. Reed, of Erie, Penn., was the purchaser.

Mr. John Chamberlin has purchased the privilege of selling pools at Fleetwood Park this Summer, and in this connection he has opened an establishment on Broadway, which will henceforth be the head-quarters of turfmen. The racing pools will be sold on the second floor, and the trotting and Paris mutual pools on the third. The place is to be elegantly fitted up, and all the papers kept on file for the use of visitors.

The following is the latest London betting on the great events in England:

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—7 to 1 against Delay, taken; 10 to 1 against Beehive, taken; 10 to 1 against Lydon, taken; 11 to 1 against Cobham, taken; 20 to 1 against Cymbeline, taken; 20 to 1 against Lady Alice Hawthorn gelding, taken and offered.

GRAND NATIONAL.—10 to 1 against Ryshworth, taken; 100 to 7 against Broadlea, taken; 100 to 7 against Disturbance, taken; 100 to 6 against Alice Lee, taken; 20 to 1 against Curragh Ranger, taken; 40 to 1 against Sarchedon, taken.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—9 to 1 against Hurlingham, taken and offered; 25 to 1 against Primas, taken.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—5 to 1 against Flageolet, taken; 11 to 2 against Kaiser, offered.

DERBY.—8 to 1 against Kaiser, taken; 10 to 1 against Paladin, taken; 500 to 15 against Hurlingham, taken.

The French Societies.

The Société Française de Bienfaisance is making active preparations to erect a fund for the establishment of a French asylum in this City and for a celebration on the 5th of September, to commemorate the complete evacuation of the French territory by the German troops. The celebration, it has been decided, shall at the same time take the character of a festival in aid of benevolence and charity, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund to be created for the establishment of the French Asylum. The committee of arrangements has been appointed, composed of Messrs. Coudert, Lafon, Parisat, Dreyfuss, Lecour and Auzière. The committee has called a general meeting of the different French societies in this City in reference to this matter.

The Panama Railroad Company.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, who was elected a director of the Panama Railroad Company on Monday, sent in his resignation yesterday. At the organization of the Board of Directors, Mr. A. B. Stockwell was chosen President, and Mr. F. W. G. Bellows Vice-President. There was little excitement in Panama Railroad stock during the day, there being few quotations, the closing one of which was 106.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Held by Church, C. J.; Peckham, Andrews, Grover, Folger, and Rapallo, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—913½, Barnard vs. Roberts; 781, Kirchhoffer vs. Oulway; 202, Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 795, Hughes et al. vs. Wetzel; 873½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 465, Beveridge et al. vs. Wallace et al.; 847, Townsend et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1015, Freund et al. vs. Importers' and Traders' National Bank; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 331, Tyson vs. The Hartford and New-York Steam-ship Company; 923, Emberson vs. Wicks; 979, Osborne vs. Kaufman; 283, Gunares vs. Strauss; 295, Manton vs. Cabot et al.; 789, Marsh et al. vs. The First National Bank of Mobile; 849½, Bauer et al. vs. Foeschner; 1095, Koehler vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—992½, Christy vs. Schultz; 2227, Van Ness vs. Chittenden; 698, Claflin et al. vs. Lenheim; 886, Schonberg vs. Cheney; 972½, Robinson vs. Guan; 14, Schaiffer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 443, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2183, Crolins et al. vs. Stark et al.; 2336½, Heatherton vs. The Mayor; 652, McHoey vs. Phillips et al.; 710, Baker et al. vs. Johnson; 716, Huntington et al. vs. Dinsmore; 846, The Security Insurance Company vs. Jamison; 912, Carnie vs. The Florida Railroad Company; 996, The Loaners' Bank vs. Tigney et al.; 990, Schuyler vs. Wallace et al.; 1108, Bradley, an infant, vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 1066, Wellenberger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 11 2, Hennessey vs. Hubbard; 2366, Osgood et al. vs. Strauss et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—14, Ely vs. Maynard; 32, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Lilienthal; 48, Russell vs. Ely; 65, Donohue et al. vs. Woodhull; 66, The Nassau Bank vs. Fryelie; 68, In the Matter, &c., of the Security Insurance Company; 83, McDermott vs. Buddensick et al.; 90, Dayton, Administrator, vs. McCahill et al.; 107, Culver vs. Senior; 108, Same vs. Same; 114, State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.; 127, Adams vs. McCabe; 137, Morris vs. Green, Controller; 138, Doyle vs. Green, Controller; 139, Feeley vs. Green, Controller; 141, Davis vs. Fishliber; 142, Brown vs. Wright; 143, Kazenski vs. Green, Controller; 147, Lockwood vs. Green, Controller; 150, McMullen vs. Green, Controller; 151, Guidet vs. Green, Controller. Call 155, Hunt vs. Lippincott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2411, Duncan vs. Berlin; 2039, Groesbeck vs. Clute; 1287, Fairfax vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 2029, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; 2123, Millett vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company; 2125, Norwood, Receiver, vs. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company; 2127, Same vs. Same; 2131, Doyle vs. Shape; 2103, Biggs vs. McCool; 2139, Howie vs. The Mutual Protective Insurance Company of the United States; 2141, Moore vs. Sackett; 2143, Pulg vs. Pearsall; 2147, Geraty vs. Brady; 2149, Horn vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—728, Besch vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 2420, Wilson vs. Wilson; 1518, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1578, Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2026, Romerts vs. The East River National Bank; 1666, Smith vs. Batteen; 1160, Eastmond vs. Smith; 1196, Knickerbocker vs. Smith; 1206, Levene vs. Weyman; 1200, Keep vs. Smith; 1262, Davis vs. Smith; 1560, Paleston vs. Bookstaver; 1562, Mott vs. Lee.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—65, Keech vs. Hoey; 67, Brown vs. Volkenning.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—3103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2976, Stein vs. Milhouse; 1930, Brown vs. Smith; 1528, Coe vs. Cassidy; 612, Leetch vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 3193, Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3194, Same vs. Same; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1972, Clifford vs. Schwaiger; 1599, Ham vs. Debost; 2003, Cole vs. Lestral; 1892, Doll vs. Bankman; 746, Wetherall vs. Baker; 1632, Prawl &c. vs. The Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2276, Bloomer et al. vs. Isidor et al.; 1750, Johnson vs. Frank; 2030, O'Rourke vs. Sayre; 2062, Pratt vs. Brebarast; 2063, Temple et al. vs. Williams; 2064, Bacheler vs. Hilton; 2065, Clary vs. McMurdy; 2066, Same vs. Same; 2067, Same vs. Same; 2068, Delavan vs. Mount; 2070, Gardner vs. Boardman; 2071, Thompson vs. Fogg; 2074, Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2075, Atkinson vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; 2076, Dellor vs. Blauvelt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens, and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1796, Ferris vs. Amerman; 1293, Daly vs. Miller; 1563, Crozier vs. Gates; 1781, Stewart vs. Brown; 1783, Horton vs. Sterling; 1491, Fisher vs. Gross; 523, Cowen vs. Dodd; 1653, Claflin vs. Kortz; 1841, Dockstadder vs. Herrell; 1851, Lane vs. McMahon; 1853, Kellogg vs. Wenstein; 1855, Johnson vs. Learned; 1557, Rofles vs. Walker; 1859, Brice vs. Snow; 1801, Caspion vs. Manney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spalding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1658, Chamber vs. Schick; 1662, Soper vs. Kirk; 1624, Williams vs. Price; 1652, The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waste; 1749, Nexin vs. Bricknedel; 1315, The Central Park North and East River Railroad Company vs. Horton; 1843, Wheaton vs. Williams; 1850, Brakley vs. Doying; 1854, Channing vs. Piget; 1856, Steinman vs. Grady; 1858, Louenberg vs. Grady; 1860, Greenbud vs. Waugh; 1862, Averill vs. Ryan; 1864, Richards vs. Parsons; 1870, Doellner vs. Jardine.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2316, Gunz vs. Wise; 2317, Meyer vs. Kerwin; 1839, Comins vs. Jobes; 1827, Holsworth vs. Low; 2183, Seidstatter vs. Turner; 2265, Berrian vs. Ogden; 1873, Sivey vs. Orton; 1759, Sears vs. Pinckney; 2261, Ackerman vs. Porter; 1863, Record vs. Tangan; 1865, Mott vs. Byrnes; 1866, Squires vs. Powers; 1867, Rose vs. Hanrayd; 1868, Goss vs. Godfrey; 1869, McRichards vs. Strauss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part IV.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—238, Diedrick vs. Lyon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hacket, Recorder.—John Genty, Michael Cannon, robbery; Edward Sturphy, robbery; John Coe, William Weeks, burglary; James Smith, burglary; George Chester, George Celer, Thomas Williams, burglary; Edward Dent, burglary; Terence Lynch, felonious assault and battery; Christopher Le Strange, felonious assault and battery; Edward J. Shea, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Rice, felonious assault and battery; John Redmond, grand larceny; Cornelius Desmond, grand larceny; Joseph Nathan, grand larceny; Henry Silverstone, grand larceny; Theodore B. Lippencott, grand larceny; Levy Loewenstein, receiving stolen goods; Michael Fay, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 208, 107, 203, 222, 3, 4, 161, 231, 235, 250, 11, 44, 46, 19, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

By Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

Paton & Co. vs. Charles Watson; petition to declare defendant bankrupt; verdict in favor of the creditors.

Isaac Bamberger vs. John Springer; verdict in favor of the creditor.

United States vs. three cases of rum, twelve cases of brandy, four cases of liquors, seized on board the steam-ship Mandingo; decree of condemnation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 8.

By Presiding Judge Ingraham and Judge Davis.

In matter of claim of the Guardian Savings Institution vs. The Bowling-green Savings Bank; order modified according to the opinion. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Joseph S. Stebbins vs. Elijah Brown; order reversed and report and judgment set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Same vs. Same; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

In the matter of petition of Henry Alker vs. Moritz Solomons; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Edward Learned vs. James M. Ryder; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

John Edwards vs. The People; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Gilbert F. Darling vs. Selah S. Brewster and others; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Abraham Michelbacher vs. Zadoc Stabb; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions were granted in the following cases: Wardrobe et al. vs. Cohen, Underhill vs. Totten, Sterle vs. Mensheimer, Fitsch vs. Liddle, Costee vs. Cambreling, North vs. Loughran, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Murray et al., Schaffert et al. vs. Werings et al., White vs. Stoenhook, Basinck vs. Jacobs, Bebe vs. Spotts, Johnson vs. Hinman, Anderson et al. vs. O'Neill et al., First National Bank vs. Coleman et al., Jacques vs. Van Mater, Thorn vs. Dinklespell, The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Comry, Salenger vs. Newman, Hodsden vs. Church, Abbey et al. vs. Taylor, Sneff vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Bissell vs. Ayres, Thompson vs. Hardy, Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Stanley, Russell vs. Piageman, Walsh vs. Mehrbach, Knapp vs. Ripley, Brandt vs. Schutheis, Home Insurance Company vs. Jones.

In the matter of Smith, receiver, vs. Winters; memorandum for counsel with clerk.

In the matter of John E. Thorn; report confirmed and order granted.

Litchenstein vs. Litchenstein; judgment granted dismissing complaint.

Tredwell vs. Pomeroy; see papers with Clerk.

Baker vs. Baker; same.

Morrisey vs. Goldsmith; motion denied.

Shloss vs. Brown; proof of service wanted.

By Judge Brady.

Fairbank et al. vs. Cohen; order granted.

By Judge Fancher.

Godwin vs. The American Institute; motion for mandamus to restore the relation to membership is granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hart vs. Cauldwell et al.; order granted.

Stapenborst et al. vs. American Manufacturing Company; case ordered on file as settled.

Keep vs. Kaufman; order for judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Hyslop Apger vs. Hoppock; order of reference.

Zabriskie vs. Egan et al., Calendar No. 41; on trial.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Schafer vs. Bohm; order settled.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler; order settled.

Goodrich vs. Sweeny; papers filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

The People, &c., vs. Marsh et al.; application denied.

In the matter of Martin McMahon, Receiver of Taxes, vs. Catherine W. Bruce; motion to dismiss complaint denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 8.

Before Judge Fancher.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The People ex rel. Thomas Godwin vs. The American Institute of the City of New-York.—This was a motion on behalf of plaintiff for a mandamus to compel the defendant to restore him to his rights and privileges as a member of the American Institute, from which he was formerly expelled in November, 1872. The expulsion was on the ground that, during debate on the question of purchasing the "Rink," the plaintiff had used words "calculated to excite confusion and dissension among the members, in violation of the by-laws." Judge Fancher holds that the proceedings resulting in plaintiff's expulsion were irregular; that the plaintiff was not called to order at the time, nor his words taken down, as, according to Cushing's Manual, should have been done; that action should have been taken at that meeting to determine whether plaintiff had been guilty of any offence, and whether further proceedings to punish him should be had; that, instead thereof, action was delayed until the next monthly meeting. Such proceedings, he holds, were unauthorized by the by-laws of the corporation, plaintiff's expulsion improper, and a mandamus restoring him must issue.

Samuel G. Courtney for plaintiff; E. W. Dickinson for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—APRIL 8.

Before Judge Davis and a Jury.

"RAIDED" BONDS.

Scott, Zerega & Co. vs. Matthew Morgan's Sons.—This was an action to recover $6,000, with interest, as the value of twenty-three bonds of the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad Company, sold by defendants to W. B. Scranton in 1865. The defense was, that the bonds had never been issued by the company; that the only issue they ever had was through the agency of a military raiding company in 1864, who took them from the office of the company and put them on the market in New-York.

The Court held the bonds to be utterly worthless as against the company, but gave judgment for plaintiff against the defendants.

Ex-Judge Clerke for plaintiffs; Evarts, Southmayd, & Choate, for defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff, at Chambers.

In the Matter of the Application for the Extradition of George Macdonnell.—Counsel for the defense filed a special demurrer setting forth that the President's mandate does not describe the offense stated in the complaint. Counsel also contended that the Court had no power to issue writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to a United States Commissioner sitting in an extradition case. Arguments on all the objections raised were about to be entered upon, when it was discovered that the Commissioner's return to the certiorari was mislaid, and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

George Francis Train.

Pursuant to previous adjournment, the case of George Francis Train, to determine the question whether he is of sound mind and understanding or not, came before Chief Justice Daly and a jury, in the room of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday afternoon.

The prosecution was represented by District-Attorney Phelps and Mr. Lyons, his assistant; and Mr. Train, by Clark Bell, Esq., ex-Attorney-General Chatfield, John O. Mott, and R. S. Guernsey.

In impaneling the jurors, several were rejected on the ground that the claim of Mr. Train that he was a pagan, would be evidence to them of his insanity. The following named jurors were found acceptable and sworn: Robert J. Hoguet, J. D. Secor, A. H. Cardozo, Samuel J. Harnott, Edward Frith, John Carle, Jr., M. E. Townsend, William H. Caswell, William Miles, George W. Smith, Henry Bennett, and R. G. Rolston.

An adjournment was then had to Tuesday next to await the arrival of witnesses.

Nixon's Condition.

Nixon, the condemned murderer, was a great deal better yesterday, owing to the strong stimulants given him by Dr. Nealis, the physician of the City Prison. He was able to eat, and sat at the stove in the corridor smoking during the greater part of the day. His wife, and Father Duranquet, the prison Chaplain, visited him during the afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 8, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	49	Tar, bbls.	1,097
Brandy, cask pkgs.	12	Resin, bbls.	3,306
Beeswax, pkgs.	4	Oil, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	2,276	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,937
Broom-corn, bales	23	Pork, pkgs.	492
Copper, bbls.	33	Beef, pkgs.	43
Dried fruit, pkgs.	245	Cut Meats, pkgs.	4,761
Eggs, bbls.	4,618	Grease, pkgs.	40
Flour, bbls.	15,150	Lard, pkgs.	2,146
Flour, (Cal.,) bags	250	Lard, kegs	8
Wheat, bushels	2,000	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Corn, bushels	17,300	Butter, pkgs.	1,979
Oats, bushels	9,550	Cheese, pkgs.	803
Malt, bushels	2,000	Tallow, pkgs.	184
Barley, bushels	500	Oil Tallow, bbls.	35
Flaxseed, bags	500	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,540
Beans, bbls.	115	Rice, pkgs.	40
Corn-meal, bbls.	25	Sugar, hhds.	70
Corn-meal, bags	625	Sugar, boxes	700
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Skins, bales	14
Hemp, bales	25	Tobacco, hhds.	36
Hops, bales	61	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	62
Hides, No.	3,550	Whisky, bbls.	788
Hides, bales	2,055	Wool, bales	177
Leather, sides	16,220	Wine, (Cal.,) pkgs.	223
Spirits Turp., bbls.	580		

ASHES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Pots at $8 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Nothing new in Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been selling moderately, in jobbing way, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted steady at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been without remarkable alteration as to values. Trade has been slow in foreign, and fair in domestic product. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $20; do Gas do. at $15@$18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50; Anthracite, $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite dull in the local market at nominally unchanged rates; 4,031 bags, by the Hancock, at New-Orleans, sold at 18c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port have been 4,912 bags; sales, 4,897 bags; stock in first hands here, to-day, as made up by Messrs. William Scott & Sons, 68,269 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 122,159 bags. Laguayra has met with a free sale at firm prices; 1,524 bags by the A. B. Patterson, and 1,723 bags by the Teres Hermanos, were purchased on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@17c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17¼c.@19¼c., gold; Java, 19¼c.@21¼c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—A very limited business has been reported for early delivery, at nominally unaltered rates; sales, 886 bales, including 779 bales to spinners, and 107 bales to speculators. A restricted movement has been noted for forward delivery, with prices quoted off ⅛c.@2-16c. ⅌ ℔. April options sold at 18⅝c.; May at 19⅛c.@19 3-16c.; June at 19 1-16c.@19¼c., and July at 19 9-16c.@19¾c.@19⅝c. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 11,400 bales, (of which 4,100 bales last evening, and 7,300 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18⅞c., May at 19 3-16c.@19⅛c., June at 19¼c., July at 19¾c.@19 11-16c., with 100 bales October option, sold at 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,276 bales, including 684 bales from Galveston, 42 bales from Wilmington, 632 bales from Savannah, 63 bales from Newbern, 855 per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 6,907 bales, and thus far this week 23,327 bales, against 24,746 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,073,119 bales, against 2,463,428 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Strict Good Ord'y	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19¾	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21⅜	22	22¼	22¼

EGGS—Have been fairly active at somewhat steadier rates. We quote fresh from 19c.@21c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western and near-by stock ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite moderate, and mainly in a jobbing way, to provide for the more urgent wants of the home trade. Prices have been depressed and declining, with holders evincing rather more eagerness to place supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 90, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 15; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 00@$5 65
Sour Flour	6 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 60
Extra State	7 00@ 8 15
Extra City, shipping brands	7 25@ 8 15
Extra Genesee	7 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 20@ 7 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 25@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 75
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 25@12 75

Southern Flour has been in comparatively slack demand at yielding rates. Sales, 750 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl....California Flour quiet; 150 bbls. fair to choice trade Extra sold at $10@$10 50 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine, and $6 for fancy Superfine; sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal has been more sought after, mostly for shipment, at from $3@$3 40 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 20@$3 25 for fair; $3 25@$3 45 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,450 bbls., mostly Yellow Western, at the ruling figures....Bag-meal dull at from $1 18@$1 20 for coarse; $1 22@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White....Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 45 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—Business has been quite tame in foreign; Layer Raisins have been quoted firmer. Sales, 1,400 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 30; 1,100 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 50; 150 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 47 casks Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 30; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Figs at 8c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 11¼c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and quoted a shade easier for Spring. The offerings of which were more urgent. The export call was limited. Sales have been reported of 19,000 bushels at $1 62 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export; $1 62 for do., in lots from cars; $1 35@$1 42 for rejected Spring; $1 80@$1 85 for Red Western....Corn has been quoted heavy, with new offered more freely at easier rates. The demand has been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 63c.@64½c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western; 63½c. for old do., in store; 64c.@65c. for new Yellow Western; 64c. for new Yellow Jersey; 63½c. for new White do....Rye has been in slack demand, and rather weaker as to values. A boat-load of Canada, in bond was reported sold at 87c....Barley has been very quiet within the previous nominal range; full loads of prime to choice Canada West held at $1 22½@$1 25; small lots of Canada sold at $1 20@$1 25, and of Western at $1 05@$1 20....Barley-malt dull and heavy; no important dealings transpired; Canada quoted at $1 20@$1 45. Western at $1 20@$1 35....Oats have been in fairly active demand and quoted firmer, with prime stock offered reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 50c.@53½c. for very poor to prime new Mixed Western; 48½c.@52½c. for new Black do.; 54c.@56½c. for new White do., afloat; 55c. for prime White do., in store; and, nominally, 53c. for old Mixed Western, in store....Feed dull at from $20@$24, as extremes.

Stocks of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. April 7.	1873. March 31.	1872. April 8.
Wheat, bushels	483,904	521,184	1,581,849
Corn, bushels	1,866,307	2,364,303	478,296
Oats, bushels	666,196	742,553	1,320,311
Barley, bushels	83,660	185,788	120,494
Rye, bushels	50,819	22,287	335,430
Peas, bushels	3,781	3,780	3,188
Malt, bushels	178,232	162,094	78,387
Grand total, bushels	3,332,221	3,735,379	4,237,412

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request, with Bags quoted at 15c.@15¼c.; Bagging nominal at 10½c.@11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for prompt, and 15c. for Summer deliveries. Sales, 50 bags Bags at 15c.; 150 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.@13¼c., and 250 rolls do., September delivery, at 15c.

HAY—Selling quite moderately at about former figures. Straw quiet. Bale Hay quoted at depots thus: Shipping grades, $1; retailing stock, including ordinary to very choice Timothy, $1 05@$1 45; shipping quoted from store, $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities, $1 20@$1 60; good Clover, at depots, at 85c.@95c.; good Mixed do. at $1@$1 10. Long Rye Straw quoted from depots at $1 10@$1 20; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@85c.; Wheat Straw, 80c.@90c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. Some dealers quote Hay and Straw by the ton, thus: Timothy, fancy, $28@$30; Timothy, prime, $25@$28; Timothy, fair, $22@$24; shipping grades, $18@$20; Clover, $16@$20; Straw, Long Rye, $22@$23; Straw, Short Rye, $16@$18; Oat Straw, $15@$16; and Wheat, $12@$13 ⅌ ton.

METALS—A limited movement has been noted in Ingot Copper at rather lower figures; 50,000 ℔s. sold at 34c.; 5 tons English at 31c....Iron has been generally dull, with prices of Scotch Pig favoring buyers. Sales, 175 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, including Eglinton, at $54, Glengarnock at $55@$56, and Gartsherrie at $60; and 400 tons No. 2 American Pig at $45@$48. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $55@$56; Eglinton do. at $54; Gartsherrie at $60; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48. Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$85; Russian Sheet, 17c. Pig Lead inactive at 6⅞c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary foreign....Silesian Spelter quiet at 7⅛c., gold....Pig Tin in slack demand, with Straits quoted at 33c., and English at 32½c., gold. Tin Plates have been in less request, but at steady rates, with sales reported of 500 boxes Charcoal Plates at $12; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne and 1,000 boxes Coke on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $12@$12 37½; Charcoal Terne, $10 50@$11 25; Coke, $10@$10 62½; Coke Terne, $9 75@$10, gold, ⅌ box....Zinc dull and unchanged....Of Regulus Antimony, 10 casks sold at 14⅛c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request and steady in price; sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 60c.@65c.; 66 hhds., 13 tcs., and 1 bbl. new crop Cienfuegos Muscovado at 42½c., and 45 bbls. New-Orleans at 72c.@73c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active at about steady rates; the main call having been for Strained; sales, 4,650 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, at $3 10, closing with higher prices claimed; 800 bbls. do. at $3 11¼@$3 20; 225 bbls. good Low No. 2 at $3 2 @$3 25, and 600 bbls. No. 1 at $4 ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar has been in more demand, with sales reported of 500 bbls. on private terms; and 100 bbls. Provision pkg. at $3 75 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak; 50 bbls. sold at 54½c.; 100 bbls. at 54c.; and 100 bbls. at 53½c., full lots quoted 53¾c. at the close.

OILS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Crude Sperm, chiefly for shipment, at firm prices; sales 1,500 bbls. at the East, mostly at $1 50@$1 52 ⅌ gallon. Crude Whale dull at old figures; 300 bbls. sold at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quiet at former rates. Linseed strong and wanted at the advance last quoted, in a jobbing way. Lard-oil selling in lots within our range. Crude Whale at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 53; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; Prime to very fancy Winter Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 70c.@73c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@43½c.; Yellow and White at 45c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil at 8⅛c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in rather better request and quoted firmer; 3,000 bbls. sold for early delivery at 20c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quiet at 19c.; high test, 19¾c....Refined, in cases, quoted steady at 26c.@26½c., on a restricted business....Crude, in bulk, firmer and in fair request; 1,000 bbls. sold at 9⅛c....Naphtha held with confidence, but inactive, at 11½c.@12c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a limited demand for Pork for early delivery, yet holders have been very firm in their views and offering stock with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 37½; small lots of extra Prime at $14....For forward delivery the demand has been less urgent, and sales have been reported of only 250 bbls. new Western Mess, deliverable April 16, at $17 30, and 500 bbls. do., June option, at $17 45....City Dressed Hogs quiet, on the basis of 7⅛c.@7⅜c. as the ruling prices. Western nominal....Cut-meats have been quite moderately sought after at somewhat irregular figures, with sales reported of 13,000 ℔s. Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅝c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 14c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 8¾c.@9c.; 10 pkgs. Pickled Shoulders at 7⅜c.; 100 boxes Bellies at 8⅝c.@9c. for 15 to 16 ℔. average; 60 boxes clear Bellies, 18 ℔s., at 10c....Bacon has been in fair, though not very urgent request, with prices of suitable cuts quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 60 boxes Short Rib at 9c.; 1,000 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 9c.@9 1-16c.; 250 boxes do., April option, at 9⅛c.; 250 boxes City Long Clear at 9⅛c.; 850 boxes Long Clear, April options, part at 9c.@9 1-16c.; 250 boxes Long Clear, free on board at Boston, at 9⅛c....Lard has been quoted firm for early delivery, on a moderate offering and fair demand, with sales reported of 625 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅝c.; 50 tcs. do. Kettle, to arrive, at 9⅛c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8⅜c.; and 210 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, at 8⅝c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¾c....For forward delivery, there has been a less confident demand noted, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam, April option, at 8¾c.; 2,250 tcs. do., May, at 9 1-16c.; 1,000 tcs. do., June, at 9 5-16c....Beef has been in less request, within the previous range. Sales, 120 bbls. We quote at from $9@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., and $5 50 for Old Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess; sales, 500 bbls. and 70 tcs. Beef Hams have been very quiet within the range of $22@$32 for very inferior to very choice brands....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted, with a fairly active inquiry for stock. New Butter quoted at 35c.@47c. for fair Western choice State; and 8c.@40c. for Western; old nominally as before, with little desirable stock available....We quote: Cheese from 12c.@16½c. for fair ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to fine stock within the range of 11c.@15½c., and 10c.@15½c. for State Dairy, ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been quite moderately inquired for since our last, at $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna; and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—Has been selling to a fair extent at uniform quotations. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $1 65@$3 25, ⅌ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c., ⅌ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in light demand, on the basis of 7¼c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have met with a moderate call, in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered figures. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@96½c.; Cassia at 26½c.@27c.; Cloves at 25c.@26c.; East India Pepper at 17¼c.@19c.; Pimento at 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Raw at steady rates. Refiners have been rather more disposed to purchase desirable grades at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 709 hhds. and 842 boxes, including 320 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 842 boxes do. at 9c.@9⅛c.; 72 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 102 hhds. St. Croix at 8⅛c., and 15 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9⅛c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. 8⅛c.; prime do. 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box clayed stock, 9c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9⅛c. Refined continue in fair demand, with Hards quoted at 11⅜c.@11⅛c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10⅝c., and Yellows at 9c.@10⅛c.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm at from 8⅛c.@9 1-32c. for fair ordinary to very choice stock, on sales of 181,000 ℔s. Stearine steady, but quiet.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair request at uniform prices; 300 hhds. sold at 7⅛c.@14c. ⅌ ℔. Seed Leaf in moderate request within the previous range; sales, 115 cases 1872 Pennsylvania, on private terms; 45 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6c.; 75 cases 1871 do. do. on private terms; 100 cases 1871 Ohio at 15c.; 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 20c.@65c.; and 100 cases 1870 Sundries at 9c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Havana sold to the extent of 200 bales at 90c.@$1 05; market steady.

WHISKY—Steady and fairly active; 350 bbls. sold at 91c., and 50 bbls. at 91½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The chartering movement indicated a rather livelier market, with vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, Lumber, and Naval Store trades in most request, on a comparatively steady basis as to rates. The berth freight market was stronger for British ports, with room offered sparingly, and a good demand noted for prompt accommodation. Room for Continental ports in less demand....For Liverpool, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s., and, by steam, 400 bales Cotton at 9-16d.@⅝d. ⅌ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. for Corn and 8½d. for Wheat ⅌ bushel; 1,400 boxes Bacon at 60s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 80 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 546 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 571 tons, with about 3,900 quarters do., same terms....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with 2,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum; and a Norwegian brig, 289 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. do., at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon on private terms; 42 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 47s. 6d.; 32 cases Tobacco, 600 bbls. Resin, 80 bales Buffalo Hides, and 5,000 Staves on private terms. And a German bark, 524 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Residuum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 100 tons Provisions, at 35s.; and a German bark, 1,096 tons, with about 6,550 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) reported at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a Russian bark, 560 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and another, 545 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,900 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 4½d., and if to the Baltic, 7s. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, a Swedish brig, 200 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a British bark, 398 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. 6d.; a Russian bark, 603 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do.; and another, 520 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. do., (both recharters,) at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, a German brig, 221 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Resin at 4s. 3d. ⅌ 280 ℔s....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 389 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d., to the Mediterranean, and 7s. 6d. to the Adriatic; and an Italian brig, 319 tons, with about 10,500 cases do., from do., at 23c.@28c....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 451 tons, hence with Resin, at $1 30 ⅌ 280 ℔s....For the Mediterranean, or Adriatic, an Italian bark, 528 tons, with equal to about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported, without reliable particulars....For the River Platte, a British bark, 720 tons, with lumber, from St. John, at $27, and 5 ⅌ cent. primage; and another, 435 tons (now here) with do., from King's Ferry at $30 and primage, and $4 extra to the up-river ports....For St. Thomas, a British brig, 360 tons, hence with Coal at $4 ⅌ ton....For Jamaica, a German brig, 356 tons, hence with general cargo, including Flour, and thence with Coffee and other produce to London or Bremen, on private terms....For New-York, a British bark, 368 tons, with Sugar in hhds., from Matanzas, at $6.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton easy; Ordinary, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅜c.@16½c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 1,962 bales; gross, 2,124 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,661 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,600 bales; stock, 198,941 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Cotton quiet and dull; Middling, 18¾c.; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 412 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 100 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 30,041 bales.

MOBILE, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 11 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 39,629 bales.

GALVESTON, April 8.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; net receipts, 1,011 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 894 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 68,942 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 1,289 bales; sales, 394 bales; stock, 49,589 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 246 bales; sales, 324 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 20c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but higher, closing rather weak at inside prices: No. 2 Spring, $1 17 cash, $1 22 May, $1 24 June; No. 3 Spring, $1 09; Rejected sold at 94½c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 30⅜c.@30½c., cash, 34½c.@34¾c. May, 35⅛c. bid June; Rejected, 29c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 24½c.@24¾c. for Regular; 27c. for Fresh, cash; Rejected, 23½c. Rye firm and scarce at 62½c.@64½c. for Regular and Fresh. Barley dull and unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 Fall regular, 76½c.@77c.; No. 3 nominal at 64c. Provisions steady. Pork, $15 60@$15 62, cash; $15 75@$15 80, May; $16, June. Lard steady at 8⅛c. cash; 8⅜c., May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; no sales. Bacon steady. Sugar-cured Hams, 12@14c., packed. Whisky firm at 87c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 19; No. 2 soft Iowa spring, $1 20; only sample lots of Winter sold. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 33½c. at East side on the track; 42½c.@42c. sacked. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 28c. at the East side on the track; 32c. sacked. Barley firm; only sample lots sold. Rye dull; No. 2 at 66c. at the East side on the track. Whisky steady at 87c. Pork quiet at $16 75, May. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon—Little doing; Clear Sides, 11c., buyer September, jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Lard firm; prime Steam, up country, 8c. cash. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle quiet; Texans, $2@$5; Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$4 25; Stockers, $3@$4 75; fair to choice fat Steers, $4 25@$6. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 head Cattle.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅝c. Flour dull and irregular; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8 25@$9 75; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $7 25@$9 50; do. Family, $9 75@$11; Western Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8 25@$9 50. Wheat quiet; choice White, $2 10@$2 15; fair to prime do., $1 85@$2 05; choice Amber, $2 10@$2 15; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2 05; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 85; Red Western, $1 80@$1 90; Amber do., $1 90@$1 95. Corn active and higher for Southern; White Southern, 70c.; Yellow do., 63c.@64c.; Mixed Western quiet at 61c.@61½c. Oats steady; Southern, 48c.@49c.; Mixed Western, 45c.@46c.; White do., 48c. Rye steady at 85c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Western Butter active, firm, very scarce, and wanted. Whisky nominal and quiet at 91c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.—Flour, quiet and lower for Family Extra; Medium and Fancy grades unchanged; sales of Red and Amber at $6 75; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Grain steady. Wheat—Sales of Red and Winter, on arrival at $1 60. Corn firm; sales of White sacked, delivered at depot, at 54c. Oats sold at 40c.@42c. for sacked. Rye sold at 77c. on arrival. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $17. Bacon sold at 7c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Hams firm at 12½c.@13c. for Plain; 13½c.@14c. for Sugar-cured. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides, loose; ½c.@¾c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 8½c.@9c. for Tierce; 9¼c.@10c. for Keg; 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for Steam, for round lots; ¼c.@½c. higher for order lots. Whisky steady at 86c.@88c. Tobacco very active and firm for all grades; sales, 335 hhds.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; no sales made public; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring $1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 46; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 65; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; White Michigan, $1 90@$2. Corn firm; sales 3,000 bushels Western on track at 52c. Oats dull; sales 1,300 bushels White on track on private terms; held—Western Mixed, 40c.@41c. Barley steady; no sales; quoted—Canada, 90c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 80c.@85c.; two-rowed State, 85c.@90c.; four-rowed State, 90c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley Malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Flour dull at $7 25@$7 75. Wheat dull at $1 60@$1 63. Corn steady at 40c. Rye steady at 79c.@80c. Oats steady at 3 c.@33c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominally $16 50. Lard firm at 8¼c. for Steam, 8¾c. for Kettle; demand and offerings light. Bulk Meats steady; in good demand for future sales; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides at 8c.; both held ⅛c. higher at close; sales of Clear Sides at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Bacon in improved demand at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅛c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 85c.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced, and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 84; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 64@$1 64½; seller April, $1 64½; seller May, $1 65@$1 68½; seller June, $1 70@$1 71; No. 1 Red, $1 70; No. 2 do., spot, $1 64; seller June, $1 68. Corn a shade higher; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 40c.; seller May, 41½c.; seller June, 44c.; seller July, 45c.; seller August, 45½c.@46c.; seller September, 47½c.; Low Mixed, 39½c.; no grade, 38c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 33½c.; Rejected, 31½c. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Seeds unchanged. Petroleum—Crude, 13½c.; Refined, 19¾c. Groceries unchanged. Flour quiet and weak; Superfine at $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8 25@$9 25. Wheat firmer for choice; other grades very dull; Red, $1 85@$1 85; Amber, $2@$2 05; No. 1 Spring, $1 70. Rye quiet and weak at 82c.@83c. Corn firmer; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; White, 65c. Oats buoyant; White at 49c.@50c.; Mixed, 47c.@48c. Barley unchanged; Barley-malt, do. Whisky steady at 91c.

OSWEGO, April 8.—Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; prime White Canada held at $2 10. Corn quiet at 58c. for Western. Oats unchanged; 46c. for State. Corn-meal—$1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ⅌ ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 73c.; to New-York, 63c.; and to Albany, 54c.

DETROIT, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 90 for Extra White; $1 82 for No. 1 White; $1 69 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady; sales of No. 1 at 42c., 42½c. freely offered; no sellers. Oats dull and declining at 37c. Clover-seeds sold at $5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 28½; No. 2, $1 20. Corn firm at 34½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 26c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 60c. for No. 1. Barley firm at 80c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour and 7,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, April 8.—Nothing doing in Wheat, Rye, or Corn. The latter is freely offered at 67c.@68c. for Western Mixed and State Yellow. Oats firm; sales 1 car No. 1 Western at 52c. Barley firm and unchanged; sales 1 car No. 1 Canada at $1 10.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; held higher; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 71@$1 72; No. 2 Red, $1 58. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 46c. for High Mixed; 45c. for Low Mixed. Oats steady at 38c. Petroleum steady, firm, and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 48c. Resin firm; $2 35 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 25 for Hard; $3 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and drooping at 54c.@56c. Oats—Market bare. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Unfavorable weather checks out-door trade.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Cattle—The receipts today, including 62 cars reported to arrive, were 1,207 head, making the total supply thus far 4,913 head, or 289 cars, against 232 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull, buyers and sellers being far apart. Unfavorable news of an overstocked market, rainy weather, with a prospect of a freshet in the Mohawk River and the overflow of the railway tracks, causes buyers to be cautious. The few sales made were no criterion of the market. Sales of 17 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,138 ℔s., at $6; 61 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,080 to 1,146 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 80; 41 head Ohio Stockers, ranging from 918 to 930 ℔s., at $4 30@$4 62½; 18 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,288 ℔s., at $5; 17 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 878 ℔s., at $4 25; 18 head Canada Steers, averaging 1,147 ℔s., at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,200 head, against 3,600 head for same time last week. The market has not fairly opened. Sales of 347 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 93 to 96 ℔s., at $6 87½@$6 82; 1,033 head Ohio sheep, ranging from 84 to 96 ℔s., at $6@$6 70. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including the reported arrivals, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,900 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week; market 40c.@50c. ⅌ cwt. off from last week's closing rates; prices rule at $5 25@$5 60, according to quality; sales, 322 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 178 to 285 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 70; 236 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 188 to 182 ℔s., at $5 30.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 8.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 780 head; prices for the finest qualities remain unchanged, with a weak feeling on common to medium grades. The trade is not very active on any grade; sales of choice at $10 75@$11; extra, $9 50@$10 50; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,266 head; the light supply helped the sales, and improved prices a shade from last week; sales in lots at $3@$4 75 each; extra, $6@$7 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜@93½ for money and 93¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94½; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 89; New 5s, 90⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged; Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

PARIS, April 8—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 7th inst., have been 53,000 bales. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 47,000 quarters, including 45,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston February and March at 9⅛d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 8d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 11s. 9d.@12s. for Club do. Corn, 27s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

5 P. M.—Friday, Saturday, and Monday next will be observed as holidays in the Cotton market here. Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston deliverable in April, at 9⅛c. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 2,000 quarters, all of which were American.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 44s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, April 8—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 2s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 42s 6d. ⅌ cwt.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK AND MICAWBER—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Emily Mestayer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK AND LORD DUNDREARY—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Kate Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée, at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM.—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE SCOUT OF THE PRAIRIE—Mr. W. F. Cody, Mlle. Morlacchi.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LENT'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, and ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. Day and evening.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Attorney-General BARLOW is fortunate in his foes. A more clumsy attempt than that disclosed by the evidence before the Erie Committee yesterday never was made to injure a good name. One JOHN H. COMER, ex-private secretary to FISK, testified that GOULD told him, in the presence of BELDEN, GOULD's notorious partner in the street, that Gen. BARLOW had an interest in a fat contract which BELDEN held with the Erie Road. He even said that, on behalf of FISK's estate, some $6,000 had been paid to GOULD for Gen. BARLOW's alleged benefit, on the advice of Mr. SHEARMAN, who "knew all about it." These precious scamps would have us believe that when three or four of them get together, and one of them tells falsehoods about an honest man to the others, and the others don't deny it, the falsehoods must be true. It is hardly necessary to say that Gen. BARLOW made short work of this coarse and malicious fabrication, when he took the stand. He stated, what the people of New-York are proud to believe, that "he had never received a dollar, or even one cent, from either GOULD, FISK, HAYS, or BELDEN; and had never been approached with an offer or even suggestion on the subject; nor had he received a dollar from any person to do or not to do any official work, except his salary from the State."

Witnesses of the stamp who are free enough with the names of honest men, as above described, try hard to hide the names of the really guilty. It seems impossible to fix the memory of any of the Erie officials on those six Senators who are reported to have taken $5,000 each for their votes. Several have seen the list. Doubtless the names on it are pretty well known. Here and there some witness catches a fleeting recollection, and reluctantly places it before the committee, obscured by "ifs" and "buts." We trust it will not be the ill luck of this committee to achieve the reputation of unearthing the fact of corruption in the Legislature without being able to disclose those guilty of it.

TWEED is again upon his travels, being incited to migration, apparently, by a doubt of his ability to satisfactorily explain the precise character of the "legal services" he rendered the Erie Company. Thus we hear of him flitting along the Canada border, where a person of his slippery character can easily evade the summons of the Assembly Investigating Committee by slipping across the line. The fact that he is thus coy is a strong hint to the committee that his testimony is valuable, and all possible efforts should be made to secure it. TWEED has just succeeded in dodging one investigation, and the Erie Committee should take care that he does not avoid another. It may be that he will be as adroit in shielding his tools as BARBER was in denying his avocation, but it will be some satisfaction to have this chief corruptionist of our time brought to a position where he must brazen out his deeds with even more effrontery than he has yet displayed. The Erie investigation will not be complete until TWEED is examined.

Although Mr. ALBERGER assured the Assembly that the bill requiring the City to subscribe to the stock of the Industrial Exhibition Company to the amount of $2,500,000, is "good and excellent," the people of this City are of a different opinion. Such legislation as this is always vicious, and in this particular case it is astonishing the Assembly should have passed such a bill, when it had no better advocate among the members from the City than "DENNY" BURNS and "TIM" CAMPBELL. We have heretofore given the reasons why this measure should not be passed, and we hope it will meet with that adverse fate in the Senate which should have overtaken it in the Assembly.

From the census report it appears that the mineral product of Pennsylvania in the last census year was $76,208,390, while that of all the other States and Territories amounted to but $76,390,604. The enterprise which has been displayed in developing the mineral resources of Pennsylvania has naturally placed the State beyond all the others, but its results should incite competition rather than envy. Other States have almost inexhaustible mineral products, which only need the proper employment of capital to make them available for the enhancement of national wealth and prosperity. There is no reason why West Virginia, for example, should not speedily begin to make rapid strides in the direction Pennsylvania has taken, and the gold and silver bearing States and Territories—California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado—should soon be able to make a much better showing than they do in this report.

The name of Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, late member of Congress from this City, is added to the list of Representatives who have decided to surrender their back pay. Mr. ROOSEVELT originally voted against the bill, and has now offered to present his share of the "loot" to the Board of Education of this City, to be used as a fund for the purchase of prizes to stimulate industry among the pupils of the public schools.

The Connecticut Election.

That there is a warning to the Republican Party of the State in the result of the Connecticut election cannot be denied; that it contains any evidence of a loss of strength to the party as a national organization cannot be maintained. Taking the returns on Governor only, and the Republican Party seems to have fallen into popular disfavor, but fairly considering all the votes cast, as well as the circumstances under which they were cast, and the party will be found to have more than held its own.

Nothing was better known before the election than that there was a feud in the Republican ranks concerning the nominee for Governor, which made the success of the State ticket almost hopeless. We do not care to discuss the merits of that feud, but it is important to know that it had nothing to do with the claims of the party to popular confidence. It was wholly a local quarrel, growing out of the rivalry of Hartford and New-Haven, but made more bitter, we suspect, by the Senatorial contest last Spring. It is well known that at the time the nominations were made in the Republican Convention, threats were heard that the nominees were to be defeated, and the returns show that they were not the empty boasts of politicians smarting under the defeat of their favorites. We do not mention these facts for the purpose of casting blame upon either of the parties to the miserable dispute, but only to recall the circumstance that it involved no question of the capacity or fidelity of the Republican Party in either National or State administration. If the Republicans of Connecticut can find pleasure or profit in cutting one another's throats, we can only wait till they tire of the sport, but we do insist that their indulgence in this pastime shall not be taken as evidence of Republican decadence or Democratic recuperation, when the facts will not justify the conclusion.

In the issue on Governor nothing of importance was at stake, and the Republicans were paralyzed by a petty local quarrel in no way creditable to any of those concerned. In the contest for Congressmen, on the other hand, the Republican Party was on trial, and this local rivalry quarrel was not felt. The total vote cast is unexpectedly large, being nearly 86,000, or only some 7,000 less than last Spring. In this vote Mr. INGERSOLL, the Democratic candidate, has a majority of 3,500, whereas, last year, the majority of Gov. JEWELL was 28. This looks very much like the "ground-swell" which was so often announced last year. But let us see. New-Haven was expected to defeat Mr. HAVEN, and New-Haven did it. Last Spring the county cast 10,544 Republican votes, and this year only 7,054. All of these did not stay from the polls, for the Democratic vote of 10,991 in 1872 was increased on Monday to 12,192. Such figures require little comment, but to make the matter still plainer, it will be well to take the vote of the City of New-Haven alone. Last year it gave 4,094 Republican votes to 4,674 Democratic, and 182 scattering; this year it gives 1,771 Republican to 5,534 Democratic. New-Haven was the chief seat of the Republican disaffection caused by the local dispute, and these figures tell the whole story. It is true there was also a Republican loss in Hartford, but nothing like this, and in the towns generally the party did not relatively lose ground.

But a more conclusive test is found in comparing the vote on Governor and Congress. In the First District Gen. HAWLEY has 1,261 majority, and Mr. HAVEN is in a minority of 781. In the Second District Mr. KELLOGG has 542 majority and Mr. HAVEN is in a minority of 5,639. In this district was the chief disaffection on Governor, as is conclusively shown by the fact that in the City of New-Haven Mr. KELLOGG received 3,859 votes, while Mr. HAVEN had only 1,771. In the Third District Mr. STARKWEATHER gets 1,550 majority, and Mr. HAVEN only 1,002. In the Democratic Fourth District the same fact appears; Judge MINOR, the Republican candidate for Congress, having only 1,485 majority against him and Mr. HAVEN 2,120. Aggregating these figures, it will be found the net Republican majority in the State on the Congressional vote is 1,918, whereas at the last election it was only 553.

The Democrats are welcome to whatever proof they can find in these figures that the people have lost confidence in the Republican Party. And the Republicans of Connecticut can study them with advantage, as they show beyond all dispute that they and not their opponents have elected a Democratic Governor. It may be that our friends in the State are past learning from experience, but if they are not, we shall not be soon called upon to again record such a result of a political contest in Connecticut as that of Monday.

Social Courts of Honor.

The expulsion of Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE from the Century Club on Saturday night, with only three votes in the negative, is an invigorating symptom of that healthful change in public opinion which has come over New-York society in regard to the successful conspirators who for so many years employed the courts of our City for base personal ends. The immediate cause of this expulsion was that Mr. LANE showed conduct unworthy of his character as a gentleman and his profession as a lawyer, in causing the unjust imprisonment of Mr. SHERWOOD, another member of the club, by an order obtained from Judge BARNARD on improper grounds. Mr. SHERWOOD himself had no part in the prosecution before the club. The proceedings were instituted by the members themselves, and were based on the evidence which appeared in the trial and impeachment of Judge BARNARD. The final act has been delayed by the necessary formalities through which such a disagreeable procedure must pass before a club can expel a member. The overwhelming vote against Mr. LANE originated solely from the feeling that he was not worthy of the society of gentlemen. Mr. LANE, however, is only one of a powerful and wealthy body of lawyers, who for years have bribed judges and manipulated courts for the most selfish personal objects. They have, in fact, formed a Ring with the men who occupy what ought to be the "divine seat of justice," and have distorted law, and oppressed the weak, and defrauded honest men of their rights, till the very name of New-York justice has become a "byword and a hissing" through the civilized world.

Having the courts behind them, and long purses of powerful corporations to support them, they have been able to rob thousands of small and unprotected stockholders in this country and in Europe. They have been almost beyond the reach of law, and having an ability only equaled by their unscrupulousness, they have bid defiance to the censure of the honorable portion of the community. Through these corrupt means they have accumulated enormous fortunes, and in this City and in Brooklyn they occupy handsome houses and assume a position of apparent respectability.

The first blow which was struck at this structure of fraud was the blow dealt in these columns at the Tammany Ring. When TWEED and his thieving associates fell, it was inevitable that the "unjust judge," BARNARD, and his corrupt lawyers should fall with them. BARNARD's fall came first, but it has been more difficult for a punishment to reach the astute and bold lawyers who made their wealth from his injustice. These men have been trained for a lifetime in the cunning arts of legal fence. It is extremely difficult to get at them by any formal prosecution. They can defy suits in the courts or indictments before the Bar Association. The denunciations of the Press scarcely touch them. The secret contempt of the honest has no effect on them. Even the churches do not seek in any way to rebuke them.

One of the most infamous of these lawyers is a member of a prominent Brooklyn church in "good and regular standing." The only thing that in the least affects them is social tabooing. When they find that honorable and respected men will not sit at their tables, that not a corporal's guard of those whom New-York delights to honor will attend their levees, and that the clubs of gentlemen either expel them or desire to get rid of them—then at length they feel the punishment which neither law nor justice nor conscience could inflict upon them. They see then that all their wealth does not give them what the noble mind most prizes as the reward of life—the unbought respect of honest men. They feel then, for the first time, "the slow-moving finger of public scorn." They recognize then a court in social life which is above the bribed judges and corrupt courts of the day, and which has passed a sentence upon them which they will never cease to feel. They understand then that there is a public sense of honor against which they have offended, and to escape the punishment of this offense all their tricks of legal chicanery and all their corrupt wealth will be of no avail. It may be said in objection to such social convictions that we are in danger of being uncharitable; but the truth is, in American society the peril lies quite in the other direction. In all these matters we are by far too good-natured. The public are much too ready to condone and pass over everything.

In this Republic we have few titles and not many general rewards for public virtue. We need, for the sake of public honor, for the purification of society, some sort of a social court, some kind of sentence of punishment or reward of honor for those who have done ill or well. It would be invaluable for our young men if there were certain clubs or social circles where no man with a stained character could enter; where no amount of wealth won by dishonest or doubtful means would give any hope of admission. These social circles would become courts of honor, and the men and women composing them would be elevating the standard of what a gentleman's career should be throughout the country. They would form a kind of "moral police" for society, and would punish what the law never reaches, and would honor what political preferment or popular applause may pass by. The young would come to value such approvals as worth more than wealth or place dishonorably gained; and the old would feel their sentences of censure as the only punishment which could touch them. We trust that the other successful conspirators in the Erie and other rings will soon be made to feel, also, that they are not "fitted for the society of honest men."

American Iron for Steamers.

Among the points that have been incidentally brought forward by the loss of the *Atlantic*, is the question of the relative merits of British and American iron for sea-going vessels. As far as the particular case of the *Atlantic* is concerned, it may be doubted whether the question possesses much practical importance. No material known to ship-builders could have resisted the momentum with which that vast floating edifice struck upon the rocks. But, however that may be, there are unquestionably many instances where a not very great difference between two qualities of iron would be the difference between life and death to one half or perhaps nearly all of those on board.

In a recent article in the Philadelphia *Ledger* the statement was made that while, a short time since, it cost from twenty to thirty per cent. more to build steamers in this country of our own iron than to build those of the same capacity in Great Britain, the additional expense now is only between ten and fifteen per cent. This extra cost, the article contends, is more than made up by the superior strength of the vessels. In support of this position it cites two or three cases which have occurred since the beginning of the past Winter. These cases do not seem to us so conclusive as they do to the *Ledger*; but the point itself which they are quoted to establish, namely, the advantages in reference to the quality of iron which American ship-builders have over those of Great Britain, is one which we believe is very generally admitted. So far as the additional value as compared with the additional cost is concerned, there are few persons who would hesitate to say that if there is any material difference at all in the strength and safety of the vessels, that difference would be cheaply purchased at an extra price of ten or fifteen per cent.

Our object at present is not to argue this subject one way or the other, but simply to call attention to it. There is a great deal in it for New-York merchants to think about. If, owing to the increased price of coal in England, and other circumstances, iron steamers can be built in this country with—when all things are taken into consideration—more economy than on the other side of the ocean, it is high time that a good many people who have their places of business on Manhattan Island were aware of the fact. The experiment of running a line of large steamers built of American iron to Europe will soon be made. That experiment may succeed or it may fail. There is a good deal of difference of opinion upon that point. But there is one thing in connection with the matter about which there is no room for dispute. Whether it succeeds or fails it will not be made from this port. The credit of its success, if it does succeed, will go elsewhere. The most powerful corporation in America, (for there is no doubt that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can be so designated, and it is practically that company which is building the ships in question,) stands ready to take the same rapid, energetic advantage of any such success which they have of a good many other things that nobody else had appeared to see any money in. It will be no trifle to New-York shipping-houses if that company, in the event of the experiment proving successful, shall bring fully to bear upon the enterprise its capital, its financial talent, the scientific ability, and mechanical skill under its control, and what is in some respects of more consequence than either, its character for enforcing authority and maintaining discipline among the men in its employment. And in regard to the preliminary question, whether the experiment will or will not succeed, it is to be remembered that the confidence which the public are apt to have in an individual or a company that has previously been eminently successful, is in itself no insignificant element in considering the probabilities of success in any undertaking looking into the future.

We may be very sure that for some time to come, at least, there will be much less asking which is the fastest line, and much more inquiry as to which is the safest, by people about to cross the ocean, than there has been for the past two or three years. And we may be equally sure that the owners and agents of any line which has, or is supposed to have, vessels that are constructed of a quality of iron superior to what has hitherto been used in steamers plying between this country and Europe, will not be at all backward in making that circumstance known. A few days ago, indeed, owing to the mania for rapid passages, such a circumstance might, perhaps, have attracted very little attention. But things are changed now; and for a while, at any rate, clocks and watches will occupy a much less prominent place than heretofore in judging of the relative merits of different sea-going steamers.

"Exclusive" Blundering.

The *Tribune*, under its present "management," knows nearly as much about the affairs of New-York City as it knows about Kamschatka. A brief paragraph in these columns on Friday last, referring to Mr. VAN NORT's absence at Albany as having delayed a meeting of the Board of Apportionment, has been expanded by the *Tribune* into a canard of the most ridiculous proportions. The Professor having heard, apparently for the first time, that a Board of Apportionment had certain recognized functions in our local administration, turned up his dictionary to discover what sort of thing this might be. Finding that its name obviously required it to divide some fund or other into just proportions or shares, the Professor at once perceived that he had got an idea. Carefully shutting himself up from vulgar intrusion, in the society of a solitary candle, the Professor thought he scented a conspiracy, directed, of course, by the Mephistophelian TOM MURPHY. Thereupon, he proceeded to indite burning words which would make the base slaves of the "Custom-house Ring" tremble:

> "We have reason to fear that the delay in the meeting of the Board of Apportionment, which was called several days ago, conceals a grave peril."

After penning this terrible sentence the Professor paused, passed his hand wildly through his hair, glared at the candle, and went on:

> "It is the duty of this Board to appropriate for each department of the City Government and for the various offices and courts the allowance of each for the ensuing year. At the next session of this Board the percentage of local taxation is to be fixed and disposition made of some $20,000,000 of public funds yet to be raised by taxation. It will be understood from this brief statement that it is to be a very important meeting."

Now see the enormous advantage which a newspaper has in keeping a real live professor of journalism on its staff. Such a man rises superior to facts and dates, and the base details of ordinary reporting. Tell him of a board of apportionment, and he will disdain the use of statute-books or even of his own files, and by evolving the idea from his inner consciousness, will tell you exactly what such a board ought to be found doing on a particular day. If the facts are against him, so much the worse for the facts. In the present case, it is, perhaps, hardly worth while to puncture the professor's synthetical theory of a board of apportionment, but as it is just possible that there may be some people interested in this matter who are nearly as ignorant as he is of the laws affecting the apportionment of local taxes, it may be opportune enough to briefly explain them.

The Tweed Charter of 1870 was followed by a City tax law in which the appropriations for the year were made to the several departments. In 1871, an act was passed (chapter 574) to amend the charter, in which the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Department of Public Parks were constituted a board "to make and agree upon an estimate of the various sums of money which, in their discretion, will be required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various boards," &c. This bill was passed April 18, 1871, and required the board in question to meet "immediately" to fix the expenditures of the current year, and "on or before the 1st December in each and every year hereafter." On April 19 was passed a bill (chapter 583) whose declared purpose was to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York, and which suspended for two years the operation of the act passed the day before. That is to say, it constituted the officers above named a "Board of Apportionment," directing them to meet within twenty days after May 1, 1871, and after May 1, 1872, and divide a certain balance of the two per cent. tax levy among the various departments of the City and County Government.

The financial necessities of the first four months of 1872 required the creation of a special Board of Apportionment, from which the Mayor was excluded. In the bill authorizing the two and three-fourths per cent. tax levy for 1872, chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871 was so amended as to permit the appropriations for the balance of the year to be made by a majority, instead of by the concurring vote of the board which now, under the law, included the Mayor. By the close of 1872, the functions delegated to the board under chapter 583 had terminated. But, "on or before the 1st of December" last, the board created under section 101, chapter 574, (Laws of 1871) was required to hold its first meeting, as no other authority existed to provide for the expenditures of 1873. The bill which lately passed the Legislature (chapter 95) authorizes the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Department of Parks "to reconsider, revise, and redetermine" the estimates passed toward the close of last year.

Of course, such trivial details were entirely beneath the notice of a *Tribune* professor, and he accordingly contrived to make his "brief statement" contain the following blunders. 1. It is *not* the duty of the board to appropriate for the "ensuing" year. Its duty is to revise the estimates of the present year. 2. The meeting "called several days ago" had nothing to do with estimates at all, as the Controller's circular allows the departments till April 15 to file their revised estimates for the rest of the year. 3. The "next" or any other session of the board cannot fix the percentage of local taxation. The Legislature has done that already. The Professor's blunders were expanded yesterday in the local columns of the *Tribune*, after great parade of their "exclusive" character, to an extent which shows how catching is the tendency to journalistic idiocy.

MINOR TOPICS.

The prisoner BLEAKLEY, who is on trial for the murder of his niece, MAUD MERRILL, yesterday asked through his counsel for a stay of proceedings, and the appointment of a commission to visit Ireland and take evidence as to the insanity of his father and sister. Inasmuch as a commission was some time since appointed to inquire into the sanity of the prisoner, and reported him to be perfectly sane, and inasmuch as the plea of insanity has not been set up in his defense, this application for a commission to go to Ireland is one of the coolest efforts to delay justice that our criminal records have recently afforded. Judge BRADY very sensibly declined to grant the stay of proceedings, and set down the case peremptorily for trial next week. The commission can be sent to Ireland if the prisoner's counsel insist upon it, but inasmuch as the insanity of BLEAKLEY's Irish relatives has nothing whatever to do with his own case, the fact that the commission cannot report until after the trial is over is not a matter of serious consequence.

Some time since Judge DALY decided that when the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested the driver of an omnibus, they had no right to interfere in any way with the property of the owners. On Thursday last Mr. BERGH caused the arrest of the driver of a Twenty-third-street stage, one of whose horses was unfit to work. Mindful of Judge DALY's decision, he did not order the stage to be driven to the office of the society, as was formerly the custom, but left it standing in the street, without any one to look after it or to take charge of the horses. The omnibus companies are now inclined to think that the old rule was better than the new, and certain companies have already requested Mr. BERGH to take charge of any stage from which he may hereafter remove the driver. Prejudice dies hard, but in turn the justice and wisdom of Mr. BERGH's efforts will be generally recognized.

The proverbial person who is so mean as to steal pennies from the eyes of a dead citizen of African descent, would be at home among the directors of the Staten Island Ferry Company, or rather he would shine by contrast, as a noble-minded and generous man. This company, after having scalded and drowned nearly a hundred people, who trusted themselves on board the *Westfield*, refuse to pay damages for that slaughter, on the plea that the injured persons were violating the law against Sunday traveling. A list of the names of those who have authorized their counsel to make this infinitely contemptible defense, ought to be published, so that a monument to express the public estimation of them might be made. It is hardly probable that they will succeed in sneaking out of this responsibility by this plea, but they have at least succeeded in postponing the payment of any damages, and it was only on Thursday last that the case was reached by the Court of Appeals.

Are there no men among the workmen now engaged in the strike against the selfish gas companies, who have sufficient influence over their more hot-headed comrades, to prevent them from disgracing themselves and their cause by assaulting peaceful workmen? Already two or three violent assaults have been made by the strikers upon the men who still remain at work, and in one case, the victim of lawless vengeance was severely injured. In spite of the enormous inconvenience and very serious loss which the failure of the supply of gas causes the gas-consuming public, the latter are disposed to sympathise with the strikers. It is the height of folly for them to alienate this sympathy by acts of violence. The right to strike is no more sacred than the right not to strike, and those who attempt by violence to deter others from working at such wages as they see fit to accept, cannot expect the public to retain for any length of time their present sympathy for the strikers.

The practice of throwing stones at the windows of moving passenger-trains is less dangerous in its results than the crime of obstructing railway tracks, but it is equally villainous in its motive. The other day some scoundrel threw a heavy stone through the window of a train on the Long Island Railroad, near Jamaica. The missile struck a young man in the temple, and very nearly deprived him of life. He is now in a fair way to recover, but he has totally lost the sight of one eye, which was filled with sharp fragments of broken glass from the window. It is seldom that the perpetrator of such a crime is arrested, as he usually makes his escape before the train is stopped, and pursuit for him is begun. If there is any possibility of arresting the villain who was guilty of the recent outrage he should be punished in a way that would make his fate a warning to other scoundrels of like brutality.

A great calamity has fallen upon the Bostonians. Heretofore, like the residents of larger cities, they have suffered from the oppression of the street railway companies and the horrors of peripatetic organ-grinding. The two evils were, however, separate and distinct, and the former was, to a certain extent, the antidote of the latter, since the person who suffered from the presence of an organ near his house or office could rush into a street car, and seek peace and safety in flight. But recently the organ-grinders have entered into a dark and evil compact with the car-conductors, whereby the organ-grinder is permitted to place his instrument of torture upon the car platform and to grind fiendishly away. Thus, the unhappy passengers are compelled either to endure the infliction or to leave the car, and make room for other passengers. The practice reflects credit upon the astuteness of the parties to the nefarious compact, but it remains to be seen whether the Bostonians will long submit to such painful and grinding tyranny.

Cotopaxi has actually been ascended at last. Dr. REISS, a German savant, has successfully reached the summit of the mountain, where he enjoyed himself in a truly scientific way, and got his eyes filled with dust and sulphuric acid. His experience directly contradicted that of HUMBOLDT, who held that at such a height as the summit of Cotopaxi breathing would become extremely difficult, and that no chlorides could be found in the crater, even if the ascent were made. Dr. REISS not only found that he could breathe with ease and comfort at the highest elevation which he attained, but he found a large quantity of the chlorides, which, according to HUMBOLDT, he had no right to find. He has, therefore, the double pleasure of ascending Cotopaxi and of contradicting HUMBOLDT, and we may assume that his cup of scientific bliss is nearly full.

Information is sent us that our reference to an extensive robbery at the St. Nicholas Hotel was not warranted by the facts, as the proprietors claim there has been no recent robbery in their house, except that a suit of clothes was stolen, and in that case the property was recovered, the thief arrested, and in less than a week from the time the offense was committed, was sent to Sing Sing for a term of five years. This is, however, an unusual experience, and the guests of great hotels will do well to follow the advice we gave them as to the preservation of their valuables. No crime is so easy to commit as the robbery of rooms in a hotel; none is so often committed. Few of these cases ever come to the public knowledge, and travelers cannot safely suppose that these robberies are rare because few of them are reported. We do not doubt that our hotel proprietors do all they can to protect their patrons from thieves, but the guests will find that they must rely chiefly on their own prudence if they do not desire to become the victims of New-York outlaws.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Boucicault's comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," was represented at the Fifth-avenue Theatre last evening. Mr. Daly has a numerous and efficient company, and his revivals are no less distinguished than the production, under his management, of new plays, for stage-settings of unequaled beauty. With these facts in view, it will be understood at once that the performance of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" afforded great pleasure to a large audience. From a critical standpoint, it must be admitted that the piece has been better done, and within the recollection of most readers. Indeed, if Mr. Blake's picture of *Jesse Rural* were alone to linger in the memory, its charm would render a thoroughly satisfactory rehearsal of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," without the co-operation of that rare comedian, quite unattainable. A comparison between the present and a not distant past, and consequent regrets, would, however, be without profit, and it would be unjust to Mr. Daly's artists, who really supply a highly entertaining representation. Mr. G. H. Griffiths is *Jesse Rural*, Mr. George Clarke is *Littleton Coke*, Mr. Louis James is *Tom Coke*, Mr. James Lewis is *Bob*, and the trio of gentler personages is recognized under the traits of Misses Fanny Davenport and Linda Dietz, and Mrs. Gilbert. Mr. Griffiths is to be credited with bringing before the footlights the physical ideal of *Jesse Rural*, and with delivering the touching lines of the part with sufficient eloquence to win for it all requisite sympathy. Mr. Louis James can be complimented on the manliness of his acting in the final scene with *Littleton*; Mr. Lewis showed a new wig and incomprehensible trousers with his wonted success, and Miss Fanny Davenport, as *Lady Alice Hawthorn*, proved herself adequate to the rôle. A special reference to the other performers is not needed.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Stuart Robson commenced, last evening, an engagement at Wood's Museum, where he will remain throughout the week. "Law in New-York" is a dreadfully sensational drama to select as a framework for the comicalities Mr. Robson can be depended upon to draw; but as the gentleman is one of the few comedians whom one can laugh at without weariness from the efforts which is to be discerned in most attempts to excite merriment, it is not worth while to find fault with the medium of Mr. Robson's reintroduction to City audiences. In "Law in New-York," Mr. Robson represents a very eccentric and very obese policeman, whose appearance, peculiarities of voice and manner, and droll adventures are really very entertaining. There are many characters, besides Mr. Robson's, in the new piece, which has a prologue and four acts, and which rehearses the villainous deeds of *John Crowley*, a convict, who becomes an alderman—a not impossible occurrence, by the way—but there is no occasion to review their merits or to deal with their portrayal. We may, however, mention a sketch of a negro minstrel, (in private life,) contributed by Mr. J. J. Wallace, and a good deal closer to reality than the seeming absurdity of the performance would lead the casual spectator to suppose. "Law in New-York" was received with much favor, and will be done until further notice.

Musical.

FESTIVAL WEEK.

The first oratorio performance of Mr. Thomas' festival week will occur on April 22, the opening night of the series. "Elijah" will be recited. On April 23, selections from Handel's "Israel in Egypt" and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," in its entirety, will be sung. For the grand concert on April 24 and the afternoon of April 26, the co-operation of Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski has been secured.

OBITUARY.

Alderman Peter Gilsey.

Alderman Peter Gilsey, a highly-esteemed citizen, died at his residence, No. 25 West Twenty-eighth-street, at 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the sixty-first year of his age. The disease which terminated Mr. Gilsey's existence is supposed to have been contracted when he attended the Louisville Convention. On Friday an operation was performed with a view to the alleviation of his agony. An immense amount of vital power was expended in resisting the effects of the operation, and only temporary relief was afforded. The following day he gradually sunk, and continued to succumb to the disease until Tuesday morning, when death released him from his sufferings.

Mr. Gilsey was a native of Denmark, being born in the town of Jutland, in May 22, 1811. He was early apprenticed to the pianoforte trade, to which he devoted his attention until his departure from Denmark. At the age of twenty-six he came to this country—that is in 1837—and engaged as a tobacco dealer in the Bowery. Subsequently he married a Miss Cook, of Philadelphia, by whom he had a large family. He was a keen business man, and his foresight led him to invest in real estate in improving localities. He was eminently successful in the tobacco trade, and established a large connection with his concern, No. 171 Broadway. In later years Mr. Gilsey extended his operations, and the Gilsey House, Coleman House, the St. George, the Waverley, Apollo Hall, and other magnificent structures along Broadway, are standard evidence of his foresight, energy, and taste. Mr. Gilsey identified himself with the improvement of Broadway and other local changes. In politics he was an "Apollo Hall Democrat," and prominently identified himself with the nomination of Chas. O'Conor for President, and attended as a delegate at the Louisville Convention. He was an active member of the Reform organization, and a pioneer of Municipal Reform. Mr. Gilsey was elected Alderman in 1871 on the Reform ticket, and was last year again elected Alderman, running ahead of his ticket. The deceased leaves a widow and seven children—five sons and two daughters—and two brothers, one in Denmark, and the other in this City.

The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast yesterday. The Boards of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, and Supervisors will, at their next meeting, pass resolutions expressive of regret for the deceased.

The New-England Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—The closing session of the New-England Methodist Conference was held to-day, when Bishop Wiley announced the following transfers from other conferences to that of New-England: Rev. D. H. Ela, Rev. A. A. Wright, and Rev. A. W. Mills from the Providence Conference; Rev. W. D. Holway and Rev. E. R. Thorndike from the East Maine Conference; Rev. A. C. Mason from the New-Hampshire Conference; Rev. W. McDonald from the New-York East Conference; Rev. R. W. Harlow from the Vermont Conference, and Rev. B. R. Meredith from the Cincinnati Conference. Mr. Holway, who is a chaplain in the United States Navy, will still hold that position at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The report of the Committee on Books and Tracts caused considerable discussion, because it favored the idea that members of the church and others could purchase books cheaper from other concerns than at the denominational bookstores.

The report of the Committee on Sunday-schools showed an increase of 7 schools, 201 officers, and 677 scholars, and that there were 1,768 conversions during the year.

The next conference will meet in Boston.

The New-Jersey Railway Company.

TRENTON, N. J., April 8.—The New-Jersey Railway Company organized to-day, under the general railroad law, to construct a railroad from some point on the Delaware River, four miles above this city, to Bound Brook, and thence to Waverly Station, in the City of Newark. This road runs in some places within 100 yards of the National route. The following persons were elected directors: Delos E. Culver, Benjamin Fish, John G. Stevens, Isaac W. Scudder, G. Morris Dorrance, William J. Sewell, Charles E. Green, Wm. Betsle Sr., Benjamin Williamson, Wm. G. Cook, Robert F. Stockton, Edward T. Green, Isaac B. Culver, Richard T. Stevens, Barker Gummere, and Ira M. Harrison. The directors met and appointed the following officers: President, Edward T. Green; Secretary, Wm. J. Sewell; Treasurer, R. D. Barclay. The articles of the association were also filed, with a list of stockholders. The surveys of the route are also filed, together with an affidavit that the requisite number of shares have been subscribed, and the amounts paid in, and that it is intended to construct the road in good faith.

ALBANY.

The Senate's Discussion on the Charter—Further Amendments—The Industrial Exhibition Bill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

It was evident that all parties in interest [illegible] to avoid anything of a [illegible] character in the consideration of the charter this morning. Senators chipped off and shaved away and smoothed down those parts of it which seemed irregular, and the rounding process went on without much trouble, nearly every Senator having something to say on it, till nearly 2 o'clock, when Mr. Woodin presented the last substitute for the well-known twenty-fifth section. He did this with especial care not to say anything likely to provoke discussion, and the hour of adjournment being near, and Senators being tired, beyond the question asked by Mr. Lowrey and the trifling conversation which followed, no discussion did take place. The principal subject of debate during the morning was the exemption of property from taxation, though every amendment made required more or less talk to effect it. At 2 o'clock progress was reported, a number of bills were reported from committees, and other miscellaneous business was rapidly transacted, the charter was made the special order for this evening, and the Senate took a recess.

The discussion on the one hundred and eighth section elicited many facts of interest to the exemption of property from taxation in New-York. In its original form, as reported from the committee, the section exempted from taxation buildings exclusively occupied for religious worship, asylums and hospitals, free libraries and cemeteries, and such institutions and colleges as are exempted by special law. The last clause provided that the section should not be construed as repealing chapter 249 of the laws of 1871. The inquiry was made what this law covered, and it was found that the Masonic Temple in the City was exempted by it. Objection was made by Mr. Murphy and Mr. D. P. Wood that such a clause was out of place in a general law like the charter; and it was finally struck out. Mr. Benedict then moved that the entire section be stricken out. He declared that it was out of place entirely; it attempted to introduce something entirely new into the tax system of the City, though for his part he could not tell what might or might not be contrived from it. He had opposed it in committee; he opposed it now. So far as he could understand, its object was to deprive certain institutions of the exemption they now enjoy. Mr. Benedict spoke at some length on the subject, and read a list of property exempted from taxation, to show that the property of the Roman Catholic Church, which he suspected was aimed at by the section, was really but a small portion of the whole of the property not subject to taxation in the County. Mr. Woodin proposed a substitute for the section, which would, he said, be plain enough for all to understand. It read: No property shall be exempt from taxation except such as shall be exempted by general law. In offering it, he said that in a few days the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. D. P. Wood) would introduce a general law for the whole State, repealing all special laws of exemption, and extending the area of it so as to include many institutions which were now covered by special acts, as the Juvenile Asylum and Catholic Protectory. In the debate which followed this it was mentioned that Senator Lord had introduced a bill (Senate No. [illegible]) covering the whole ground of exemption for all the State. There was a general looking up of the bill referred to, of the existence of which few Senators seemed to be aware, and it was found that the bill had been reported from the Judiciary Committee "for the consideration of the Senate." The hasty consideration which was given the bill did not appear to impress Senators very favorably with it, and Mr. Murphy, and afterward Mr. Benedict, expressed the most decided conviction that no general bill, such as that mentioned by Mr. Woodin, or this of Mr. Lord's, could possibly pass at this late period of the session. The substitute for the disputed section proposed by Mr. Woodin was then carried, 11 to 6, though Mr. Murphy, Mr. Benedict, and Mr. Tiemann opposed and voted against it. Mr. Benedict moved that the whole section as amended be struck out; and, rather to the surprise of the Senate, Mr. James Wood, who had just voted for the amendment, made a strong speech against the section, deploring that it was an interpolation, out of place in the charter, and a covert attempt to effect an object which should be done openly and after the fullest and most careful consideration. This entirely killed the section, and it was struck out without opposition. It was mentioned by Mr. Benedict, in the course of the debate, that there were 200 acres of land in the city that were exempt from taxation.

In the 116th section Mr. Woodin proposed that the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Commissioner of Public Works, instead of the Board of Apportionment, should designate the German newspaper in which City advertisements are to be inserted, in addition to those in the *City Record*. Mr. Johnson immediately proposed that the Mayor alone should designate the paper, and seized the occasion to make a political speech, astonishing his colleagues by demanding if they had heard from Connecticut, and assuring them that after the next election their places would be occupied by gentlemen holding different political opinions. After this little exhibition of Democratic zeal, which seemed greatly to relieve and exhilarate the Senator, he withdrew his opposition, and Mr. Woodin's amendment was adopted.

The new Senator from the Fourteenth District, Dr. Scoresby, made his first speech on the 86th section, in favor of allowing the "Sanitary Superintendent" to be selected from among provincial doctors, instead of requiring him to have resided in New-York five years previous to his appointment. In support he explained that nine-tenths of the doctors in the State received their education in New-York, and were thoroughly acquainted with the City. Mr. Benedict agreed with the latter remark, but did not think the knowledge they gained of it was, as a rule, very creditable to them. Medical students he declared to be a positive terror to every neighborhood in which they resided.

The salary question was raised again on a proposition of Mr. Allen to give the judges of the Marine Court $6 000 per annum. It was settled after more debate, that the salaries of the police justices should be $6,000 per year, and the judges of the District Courts $6,000. It is not probable that the salaries of the other judges will be raised above $10,000, at which they were recently fixed. The action of the supervisors in illegally raising these salaries was generally condemned when the subject was under discussion recently, and the reduction was made by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

When Mr. Woodin, at the last stage of the debate, offered his substitute for the twenty-fifth section, he stated that it was in all respects the same as that already adopted by the committee, with the exception that the power of removal was added, that having been accidentally overlooked in drawing the other. In all its features, with this exception, there was no difference between the two. The language differed slightly, but only enough to make the meaning of the section clearer.

The substitute was read by the clerk. It proved to be as Mr. Woodin stated. The power of removal is given to the Mayor "for cause, and after opportunity to be heard; subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing." This is the provision which the Opdyke substitute for the section contained. The terms of office of the persons first appointed expire on the 1st day of May (instead of February) in the year in which the bill provides that they shall cease. Nothing is said about the Controller in the substitute. It continues: "Every head of department and person in this section named, except as herein otherwise provided, shall hold his office for the term of six years, and in each case until a person is duly appointed in his place. The terms of office of all such heads of departments, and persons other than those first appointed, shall commence on the first day of May, but the heads of departments, consisting of Boards of Commissioners first appointed after the passage of this act, shall, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, be appointed for two, four, and six years respectively, and except that the Commissioners of Police first appointed as aforesaid shall hold their offices for one, two and three years respectively."

When the reading had been finished, Mr. Lowery inquired whether the section was intended to give the Mayor the power to remove those heads of departments which were specially retained. Mr. Woodin replied that such was the intent, as the wording of the section would show. It did not, however, seem clear enough on this point to satisfy some Senators, and at the suggestion of Mr. Benedict, it was so altered as to specifically give the Mayor power to remove *all* heads of departments. Mr. Woodin then wanted the bill reported to the Senate, observing that nothing could possibly be gained by further discussion, or rather rediscussion of its provisions, and when it was once before the Senate votes could be had and could be forced on it and progress made. No one seemed inclined to dissent from this opinion, but Mr. D. P. Wood said he had some further amendments to propose, and unless they were offered in committee he could not get a vote on them in the Senate. It was therefore agreed to progress the bill. The delay will not be more than half an hour, and possibly less. Mr. Madden proposed an additional section, which he stated was drawn by Mr. Eaton, that the Mayor and other heads of departments should introduce as far as possible the civil service system now being enforced by the President in the National Government. Mr. Johnson was a little facetious on this proposition, which was not adopted.

Mr. Tiemann, at this stage of the proceedings, made a motion that all of the bill after the enacting clause be stricken out, and that Senate bill No. 112 (the charter introduced by him at the beginning of the session) be substituted. He explained that he only made this motion to be able to get a vote on it in the Senate. It was then voted down, and the bill was progressed.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BILL.

This bill was passed by the House this morning against the emphatic protest of every respectable member from the City, without distinction of party. Its provisions have been already commented on in the columns of THE TIMES. Before it was passed, Mr. Cornell endeavored to secure the interests of the City by getting an amendment inserted that the City should not be called upon to subscribe the $2,560,000 the bill calls for, till the same sum shall have been actually subscribed and paid by the stockholders of the company. It was voted down. Mr. Blumenthal renewed the motion, making the amount to be subscribed $1,000,000. This was voted down, and the bill was passed in all its original monstrosity. The influences at work in its favor may be inferred from the fact that "Denny" Burns and "Tim" Campbell made speeches in favor of it; which, in itself, is a sufficiently suspicious circumstance to any one familiar with the course of legislation here. Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Clarke, Mr. C. G. Cornell, Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Pell, voted against it, and did their utmost, seeing that it was hopeless to attempt to defeat it, to secure the City against being swindled. But their efforts were useless. Mr. Alberger stood sponsor to the bill, and though he declined to vote for its passage on the grounds that he was a director in the company, he made a speech assuring members that it was a good and excellent bill, deserving of their united support.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill to authorize the summary arrest of professional criminals, when found in any public place, for presumably unlawful purposes, was passed by the House, this morning, without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Opdyke contrived to get the bill in relation to the payment of moneys to the Ninth Regiment through the Committee of the Whole last night, but when on its third reading, this morning, Mr. Batcheller moved a lengthy amendment to it, securing the City against any possible frauds in the matter; Mr. Abbott moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and finally the bill was laid on the table without action on either proposition.

Evening Work in the Senate and Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The work of inserting, striking out, and altering the charter in its minor details went on again this evening, and it was finally reported to the Senate at 10 o'clock. The consideration of the report of the committee was deferred until the morning.

All the principal amendments proposed in committee will be voted on separately, and probably the whole session will be occupied in taking the vote on them.

The Assembly Subcommittee of the Whole have agreed to recommend for passage the bill for building four armories in the City of New-York, by a commission to be appointed therefor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York charter.

In the Twenty-first section, Mr. D. P. Wood moved to add "car conductors" to those to whom licenses are to be granted.

Mr. Murphy said this would cause great annoyance, as car conductors are being changed continually, there were so many dishonest ones.

Mr. D. P. Wood remarked that that would be one step toward protecting the lives of passengers, to have good men as conductors, and licensing conductors was in behalf of securing better men.

Mr. Murphy replied that the licensing of conductors would not elevate them. Good men can be obtained if a sufficient salary is paid. Railroads are run on the very minimum of prices. He ventured the assertion that one-half of the street railroads in the City of New-York did not pay the interest of the investment. Many conductors are honest, it is true, but the major part are in the habit of "knocking down" freely.

Mr. Wood answered that many of the outrages on the cars of New-York would never have occurred if licenses were granted conductors.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 12 to 12.

Mr. D. P. Wood moved to amend section 31 by providing "that no contract hereafter made or obligation incurred shall be binding unless certified by the Controller." Lost.

Mr. Wood moved to amend the seventy-fifth section so that the Department of Public Works shall have only the care of the work of construction of boulevards, streets, &c., above Fifty-ninth-street. The Park Commissioners, he said, have done a noble work thus far, and should be allowed to proceed with their plans so that these roads and boulevards shall be in harmony with the work already perfected. Carried.

Mr. Woodin moved to reconsider the vote just taken, saying there is no officer in New-York who has so little power under the new charter as the head of the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Johnson read section seventy-three as to the powers of the Superintendent of Public Works, showing it was proposed to give him control of all street openings, altering, &c.

Mr. Woodin said it did not give him any such authority.

Mr. Johnson replied if there was any power in language the proposed charter did confer this power upon Mr. Van Nort.

Mr. Woodin's motion prevailed and on taking another vote on the passage of Mr. Wood's amendment it was lost.

Mr. Wood moved to amend section 117 by making officials who overstep their duty in the appropriation of moneys personally liable for the extra expense incurred above the amount appropriated.

Mr. Woodin said the design of the amendment was very good, but it would not be well to pass it.

Mr. Murphy moved to publish brief advertisements calling attention to the City contracts advertised in the *City Record*, in two morning, two evening, and two weekly papers, published in the English language, and in one in the German language. Carried.

Mr. Murphy moved to amend section 27 by providing that the Mayor shall not have power to nominate the Controller, and that that officer shall be elected by the people every four years. Lost.

Mr. Tiemann moved to change the time of the charter election to the first Tuesday in April in each year. Lost.

At this point, on motion of Mr. Woodin, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the Senate, recommending its passage.

Before taking the question on agreeing to the report, on motion of Mr. Murphy the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Destructive Fire—Stabbing Affray—The Weather and Crops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8.—A destructive conflagration has occurred at Enfield, a small town in Halifax County. On Sunday morning last the fire broke out in the warehouse of the Railroad Company, and raged with such fury that it was thought at one time every house in the town would be consumed. Fortunately it was Sunday, and about 1,000 negroes were in town to attend church, all of whom, together with the citizens, worked with superhuman energy to stop the progress of the flames. They succeeded, but not until two large warehouses at the depot, the express office, and Alsop's steam engine, cotton gin, and house were destroyed. The loss is $30,000, partially insured.

Geo. Riddick and Cary Saunders, colored, both married, lived together with their families in a small house in the city. The wives quarreled, got into a row, and involved the husbands, and a promiscuous fight ensued. Saunders cut Riddick in seven places. The wounds are pronounced serious, and may prove fatal. Saunders was arrested, and in default of bail was sent to jail.

The Spring term of the Superior Court for this county is in session in the city. On the criminal docket there are 110 cases, most of which are of slight importance. A negro woman is indicted for arson, which is a capital offense in this State.

For the last ten days the weather has been so unusually warm that the farmers have commenced to plant cotton. Usually planting commences about the 20th of this month. If there is no more cold weather, this crop will be much more forward than heretofore for many years.

PITTSBURG.

A German's Suicide—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—At an early hour this morning the citizens of Allegheny City were startled by the announcement that a man had committed suicide by hanging himself. The rumor was found to be true. The victim is Ludwig Miller, a German, and was a boiler maker. His heart-stricken wife states that he had been addicted to intoxicating liquors, and that for the past few weeks he has not seen a sober day. While intoxicated he has been frequently heard to say that he intended to hang himself. Last night after he returned home, he went to the bed where his children were sleeping and kissed them good-night, after which he turned and told his wife that by 3 o'clock in the morning he would be dead. She paid no attention to the threat, but this morning his lifeless body was found suspended by a rope. He was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Yesterday morning Mr. Edward Toynbee, a prominent citizen of Brownsville, Penn., while in a delirium from typhoid fever, rushed into the Monongahela River, at that place, and was drowned. He was a large dealer in whisky, and owned a distillery at Brownsville.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held at the rooms of the company, in this city, this morning. The newly-elected Board of Managers for the ensuing year are: Wm. Philips, Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. K. Nimick, P. J. Lyon, B. F. Jones, F. E. Brunot, and James Park, Jr. The President's report places the receipts of the road for the past year at $2,239,159, and the expenses for the same time at $1,278,475, leaving the net earnings of the road for 1872 at $960,683, showing an increase over the previous year of $127,681.

The New-York East Methodist Conference.

The New-York East Methodist Conference was continued yesterday, Bishop Merrill presiding. After the usual exercises, the tellers on the election of triers of cases of appeal stated that there were 119 votes cast, and ninety-two candidates. The ministers elected were the seven who received the highest votes, viz.: Rev. Dr. Curry, Rev. H. F. Pease, Rev. J. A. Roche, Rev. Geo. Taylor, Rev. J. M. Buckley, Rev. W. McAllister, and Rev. L. S. Weed. The report of the appropriations for domestic missions, by the Missionary Society, was then submitted as follows:

Whole amount for the New-York Conference....	$5,000
Distributed as follows:	
New-York District....	2,320
South Long Island....	725
North Long Island....	725
Bridgeport....	605
New-Haven....	625
Total....	$5,000

The report was received. The tenth question as to the condition of the districts belonging to the Conference, was called up, and several ministers reported. A vote of thanks was passed to J. S. Spinney, for his donation of a church and parsonage at Great Neck. It was decided to leave the selection of the place in which the next Conference is to be held to the Presiding Elder.

The next question was, Who are admitted on trial? Bishop Merrill stated that there were more applications for admission than they had places for.

On motion of Dr. Curry, it was resolved to lay upon the table the names of all who were to be appointed, and that the Conference make the selections. The names were then handed in. The first person was Charles E. Miller, who was introduced to the Conference and finally admitted. Rev. W. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee on Conference Claims, reported that the total amount to be distributed was $10,166 68. He also gave the names of the claimants, and the amounts apportioned to each. An invitation was accepted to hold the next session of the Conference at the Simpson Church.

The Stuyvesant Bank—Meeting of the Depositors.

A meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank was held last night, at the Cooper Institute, T. J. Kelly in the chair. The attendance was very slim, and the proceedings were of a somewhat informal character. After a discussion of the present condition of the affairs, and the prospects of ever obtaining their money, Mr. Platt, the receiver, who was present, stated that he would be perfectly willing to retire from his position, and place the further management of the liquidation of the affairs of the bank in the hands of a committee of the depositors, if such a course should be deemed expedient.

No action was taken in this matter last night, as it was considered advisable to call a mass-meeting of the depositors, to consider what shall be done, and also to appoint a committee for the purpose of taking criminal proceedings against the officers of the bank, who, it is alleged, were the cause of the failure and subsequent loss, by the manner in which they appropriated the funds to their own purposes.

John Van Orden, late the cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank, who was arrested on a suit to recover $22,000 brought against him by Stephen T. Gordon, and who alleges that he intrusted to Van Orden the above amount to invest for him, but which he further alleges Van Orden fraudulently converted to his own use, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $25,000. The following are the names of the sureties: Gardner Landon, Jr., Henry Meyer, Franklin A. Thurston, and Thomas Hanson.

Mr. Curtis' Letter of Resignation.

The following is the letter written by Mr. George William Curtis to President Grant, resigning his position on the Civil Service Advisory Board:

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, N. Y.,
March 18, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the civil service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing, I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your Administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
GEO. WM. CURTIS.

His Excellency the President.

Slide on the Erie Railroad.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 8.—On Saturday last a slide occurred on the Erie Railroad, near Mongaup, which entirely obstructed one track, and buried a freight-train. Travel was kept moving by means of the other track. This afternoon at 6 o'clock a second slide occurred, which completely blocks the road. There is a large force of men at work, and the road will be opened during the night.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Midnight.—The trains on the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad are stuck in the mud caused by the slides. The road will probably be opened by Thursday. The Delaware River is very high. All the flat lands on the banks are being submerged.

Mr. Roosevelt's Back Pay.

The following letter from Congressman Roosevelt explains in detail his reasons for giving his "back pay" to the Board of Education, and the conditions under which it has been so given:

No. 160 Broadway, New-York, March 29, 1873.
To the Honorable Commissioners of Education:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of proposing to you a plan for appropriating my extra salary as member of the Forty-second Congress, which I hope will meet your approval, and which, for the reasons which I herewith submit, appears to me the best disposition I can make of it. I propose to transfer the amount, which is about $4,700, to you in trust, to be invested by you, the interest to be divided annually into prizes, to be given to the best scholars of the public schools of this City. And to explain my reasons for preferring this to any other disposal of the sum, allow me to offer the following suggestions:

The City of New-York pays a very large proportion of all the taxes raised by the United States Government, nearly if not quite one-tenth of the whole. Of the entire amount necessary to pay the extra compensation to the Forty-second Congress, some $1,600,000, it will then have to contribute $160,000.

The constituents of the members who do not draw this salary are taxed equally with the constituents of those who do. If I left the money in the United States Treasury, only an infinitessimally small portion would accrue to the benefit of my City, which would be taxed all the same to raise the entire amount. Justice would therefore dictate that if the money should be applied to any public use, that use should be one connected with the locality or district represented by the member, and no one will doubt that our public schools are the most deserving institutions in our City, and that any assistance given to them will be most heartily approved by the community. If it might be said that on this principle the money should go to the Fourth Congressional District, that being the one which I represented, it must be borne in mind that the limits of that district have already been changed, that it has no permanent boundaries, and that in time, with the progress of population up-town, it will probably be left almost, if not entirely, without schools, as is now the case with one of its wards, the Third. Moreover, there might be legal difficulties in the way of creating such a trust, but the Board of Education of this City are expressly authorized by the statutes of our State to become the trustees of any fund donated to them for the benefit of the schools under their charge. And, lastly, it must not be forgotten that the money legally belongs to the member of Congress entitled to it, and may be disposed of precisely as he shall think most advisable, and that no one else has the slightest legal claim upon it.

Only three modes of disposing of similar funds by those members who, like myself, opposed the passage of the law, and who did not feel inclined to take the money personally, have been adopted. One was to leave the amount in the United States Treasury, the objections to which I have stated; the other was to divide it pro rata among the member's constituents, giving each one a few cents—a plan not worthy to be seriously discussed; and the third has been to donate it to some charity.

I far prefer to any of these—and hope you will coincide with me in my conclusions—to so use it that it will be a stimulus to rivalry among our youths in self-improvement, and an inducement, if a small one, to excellence in that which is the foundation of our republican form of government—popular education.

If these views meet your approval—and in making the proposition I do not want to cast reflections on other members of Congress, many of whom were actuated by conscientious motives in sustaining an increase of salary—and if you are willing in addition to your other duties, to assume the labor and responsibility of this trust, I will complete all matters of detail, execute the proper trust conveyance, and will draw the money and transfer it to your board as soon as I can conveniently do so.

Yours very respectfully,
ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT.

The Brooklyn Painters Demanding Eight Hours.

A meeting of Lodges Nos. 2 and 6 of the Journeyman House Painters of Brooklyn was held, last evening, at No. 389 Fulton-street. The meeting was very largely attended, and was presided over by Mr. Joseph O'Keefe. A number of non-society men attended, and were admitted to membership. The question of the trade strikes came up, and addresses were made by several of the members. It was represented that many of the other trades were demanding eight hours, and the painters were entitled to "their rights." It was finally resolved to hold a mass-meeting of painters, to-morrow evening, at the hall on the corner of Fulton and Carlton avenues, to perfect plans for a strike for eight hours' work and $3 per day, instead of $3 50 and ten hours' work, as at present, the men being willing to sacrifice fifty cents for the extra two hours.

Stephen English and F. S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

At the Metropolitan Hotel are the "Committee on Grievances" (so-called) of the New-York Legislature, exercising their extraordinary powers of the uncontrolled public examination upon oath of whom they please, by the alleged authority of the great State of New-York, through its Legislature assembled, in accordance with the alleged instructions conferred upon them upon the complaint of Stephen English, an adopted citizen, illegally imprisoned, as alleged, upon civil process, by the command of one of the Supreme Court judges, for the libel upon the good name and standing of F. S. Winston, in his official capacity as President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The public, very properly, are exceedingly jealous of the great privilege of civil liberty, and the wanton exercise of arbitrary power by which the liberty of any citizen is illegally taken away, by whomsoever exercised, or however humble the subject, is manifestly against the letter and spirit of the constitutional guarantees of the National and State Governments.

Stephen English alleges that he is illegally deprived of his liberty by order of a judge of the State, demanding unreasonable, excessive and oppressive bail, in a civil action for alleged damages for libel, instituted by F. S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, against him, and calls upon the power of the Legislature to examine the case and set him free.

If his statements are true, say the sovereignty of the State, he should be set at liberty without delay, and they therefore referred the petition of Mr. English to the Committee on Grievances, with instructions to investigate and immediately report the facts, with their recommendations in the premises.

With this specific object in view, no one did or could complain, for it was the guaranteed protection thrown around the liberty of any citizen.

Mr. English alleged he was oppressively, and therefore illegally, deprived of his liberty, by excessive bail being required of him in a civil action, upon the order of one of the judges, and therefore asks the interposition of the powers of the sovereignty of the State Legislature to set him free.

The real question is, Is he legally imprisoned by reason of excessive bail being imposed upon him?

This is the only question within the power of this special committee to investigate. Any questions or investigations demanded outside of that are clearly incompetent, and not within the jurisdiction of the committee to enforce. Nay, more—it is an arbitrary assumption of sovereignty not possessed, nor binding, morally or legally, upon any one. It is an assumption of the duties and responsibilities exclusively belonging to the Insurance Department, Insurance Committees of the Senate and Assembly, and an exercise of an authority no one is bound to obey.

The public and legally constituted and authorized corporations have some rights which not every special committee can ruthlessly assail with impunity.

This Special Committee have nothing to do with the management of the Mutual Life or any other insurance company, and we respectfully suggest to the officers that they shall protect the immeasurable interest of the insured in their trust keeping against the illegal assault of any unauthorized committee, or resign.

An examination of the sworn facts contained in the affidavits, upon which the order of arrest was granted, would enable the committee to report their judgment as to whether the Court demanded excessive bail or not.

Instead of this, the committee have commenced *de novo* an examination into all sorts of illimitable matters connected with the practice, equity, science, and policy of the administration of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was exhaustingly gone over three or four years ago by a special committee appointed for that purpose, in the presence of any one who had aught to say against the good management, or who alleged maladministration; and the result was the triumphant vindication of the general practice and judicious management of the officers of the old Mutual. As far back as 1864, the matters now being again reinvestigated were carefully examined and satisfactorily settled.

In 1869, Wm. Barnes, then Superintendent of this State, officially reported to the Legislature, after an exhaustive and critical examination of the affairs of the company, that:

> Holding the rank which you have here held so long as the leading life insurance company on this continent, I am happy to see that your condition was never stronger or more impregnable than at this date.
>
> Your assets are in such a condition that either your board of trustees or the Superintendent can at any time accurately test the solidity of the same, and in such a manner as to satisfy, beyond cavil, any honest and intelligent policy-holder as to the soundness of the company.
>
> I shall also feel it to be my duty as the legal guardian of the public interests connected with life insurance, to disabuse the public mind from any ignorant, false, or malicious assaults upon your standing, management or responsibility.

Examinations have also been held at Boston and Baltimore by resident, responsible committees. Special examinations have also been instituted by responsible and well-known policy-holders, and disinterested and well-known merchants of this City—one as late as October last—and the universal result of all has been reaffirmance of the wonderfully, unprecedentedly successful, economical, and judicious management of the company—its great strength and superior ground for the implicit confidence of the public.

Only a little over two months since the wonderful solidity and prosperity of the company was again officially reaffirmed to the admiration of the well-wishers of all life insurance interests of the world. The last annual statement exhibited 78,146 paying members in good standing, holding $240,047,617 of insurance, an annual income of $17,716,094; disbursements to policy-holders during preceding year for death claims, dividends, and surrendered policies, $9,554,470; net increase of assets, $6,809,913; gross assets, $58,550,059; surplus over all liabilities, $5,440,698, even on a four per cent. interest calculation, dividends since organization of the company ranging from twenty-nine to one hundred and twenty per cent. of the total premium receipts; average per cent. of the premiums returned to the policy-holders for dividends and surrendered policies, forty-six per cent. of the over sixty millions of premium receipts, besides the payment of about $20,000,000 for death claims and matured endowments.

The fact was also developed that the gross average expenses, including commissions, salaries, clerk hire, medical examinations, advertising, stationery, printing, law-expenses, &c., had only equaled ten per cent. since the organization of the company, and of late years about seven per cent., and for the last year less than seven per cent.

As evidence of increased prosperity, it may be stated that during the last year (a difficult one for all life business) 12,181 new policies were issued, covering $34,937,775. These wonderful figures stand out to the admiration of all well-wishers of the inestimable blessings incident to life insurance, and are the most conclusive refutation of all the silly, annoying, petty accusations of want of good management that it is possible to produce.

Must these immense interests of the policy-holders be made indirectly to pay tribute to the inquisitorial questions, day after day, of a character to be decided by a committee admittedly not in any way conversant or connected with the insurance interests of the State, to gratify the ambition or malice of one or one hundred men? Are not the rights and interests of the 80,000 members to be protected? or shall the prosperity of the company be thus checked, to the loss of the policy-holders?

These are serious and important questions, which we put to the committee, as also to the officers of the company, and demand their consideration.

The whole of the alleged mismanagement of the company has been repeatedly and officially examined, and as often totally refuted. Will this committee drag up the whole matter again at the instance of two or three disappointed or vindictive persons, to compel the company to do some illegal act to satisfy their rapacity or venality, regardless of the silent but powerful protestations of the other 80,000 satisfied policy-holders?

Is there to be no end to this investigation? Are the admittedly solid corporations of this State to be thus annually raided upon, or shall they be protected and encouraged? If they cannot be protected, then the law is a sham and legislative protection a farce.

If this committee think the bail demanded in the case of Winston, in his individual suit against English, under the circumstances, is excessive, let them recommend its reduction by order of a resolution of the Legislature; but not attempt to try the merits of the issue, if any has yet been made up.

The slanderer is worse than the liar or the thief. Private character, if worth working for, should be defended. Upon the libeler rests the serious responsibility of the wanton use of his licentious pen.

We trust this complaint of Stephen English will be dismissed, and the matter left for the legal adjudication of the courts, where it properly belongs. Unless this Legislature means to assume the business of courts of law, and decide cases as from the bench instead of the forum, they may as well leave this branch of the subject to that department of the public service constitutionally appointed to hear and decide upon its merits.

Again, unless the State Insurance Department has committed some great wrong to the Legislature and people, and unless the Insurance Committees of the Senate and Assembly have failed in their duty to the State and people, the only inference left from the appointment of this outside committee is that they have been selected either to perform an act of impertinent interference, or for a worse purpose.—*Evening Express.*

The Babcock Engine in Boston.

FIRES EXTINGUISHED BY IT SINCE FEB. 10—A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Feb. 10—Bowdoin-street; entirely extinguished.

Feb. 12—Temple House; entirely extinguished.

Feb. 13—Last-factory, Fulton-place; entirely extinguished.

Feb. 19—Boynton & Roberts' dry-goods store, No. 8 Tremont-row; entirely extinguished.

Feb. 20—Rear No. 245 Hanover-street; good service rendered.

Feb. 21—Harris' wharf, No. 180 Broad-street; good service rendered.

Feb. 25—Codman buildings, Sudbury-street; entirely extinguished.

Feb. 27—Corner Hanover and Blackstone streets; good service rendered.

Feb. 28—Corner Milk and India streets; good service rendered.

March 1—Lowell Railroad Depot; entirely extinguished.

March 6—Blackstone Market; entirely extinguished.

March 9—Suffolk County Jail; entirely extinguished.

March 23—No. 291 Broad-street; good service rendered.

March 26—Tremont House; entirely extinguished.

March 28—No. 8 Billings-court, rear No. 81 Friend-street; entirely extinguished.

March 29—No. 71 Cambridge-street; good service rendered.

April 4—Corner Merrimack and Lancaster streets—good service rendered.—*The Evening Post, April 8, 1873.*

Personal.

Senators William Windom, of Minnesota; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; J. W. Conover, of Florida; Mitchell, of Oregon, and Casserly, of San Francisco; Ex-Congressman A. H. Laflin, of New-York, and S. Tokaki, of Japan, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

State Senator John H. Rice, of Maine, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. McDaniel, of New-Jersey, and Judge D. A. Smalley, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edward W. Serrell, of Fort Montgomery, is at the St. James Hotel.

E. B. Elbents, of Washington; Capt. J. B. Coyle, of Maine; Gen. E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam; A. W. Markley, of New-Jersey, and H. Easter, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, and Dr. J. M. Wieting, of Syracuse, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. J. Granville Smith, of Boston; Capt. N. B. Palmer, of Connecticut, and C. Woodcock, of England, are at the New York Hotel.

Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey, and Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, of Cincinnati, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

J. Hulsne, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and H. W. Hook, of Philadelphia, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Gen. Edward Wright, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

It is well to get clear of a bad cough or cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S Expectorant.—*World.*

A STARTLING STORY.—The story of "Little Sunshine," by Francis S. Smith, just commenced in the *New-York Weekly*, will be eagerly perused by every working girl. It forcibly illustrates how this poorly-paid class are abused by unprincipled employers.

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, for the Handkerchief.
For sale by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen After Shaving

Will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued THIS DAY, contains:

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC WRECK, AND THE LIST OF PASSENGERS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA—CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS. THE ORANGE GROVES.

CURRENT LITERATURE—THE SECRET SOCIETY.

TREE GROWING IN NEBRASKA.

FULL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' CONVENTION.

AGRICULTURAL MATTER—ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

FARM PRODUCE, AND OTHER MARKETS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB PROCEEDINGS.

And much other interesting matter.

THE WEEKLY TIMES can be had at counter in TIMES OFFICE at 5 cents per copy in wrappers.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is apt to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt the means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverance in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

Batcheler's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, April 7, ABM. B. ANDERSON, Jr., in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Progressive Lodge No. 354 F. & A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 146 South 4th-st., Williamsburg, Thursday, April 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, April 8, at 2 P. M., at Passaic, N. J., DAVID L. ANDERSON, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, at 3 P. M., on Friday, the 11th inst. Trains leave 23d and Chamber sts. ferries at 1½ P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, at Newburg, April 7, EMILY GRAYSON, only child of Wm. Henry and S. M. Armstrong, aged five years.

AYRES.—At Harlem, on Monday morning, April 7, HANNAH L., wife of Marshall Ayres.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 5th-av., two doors north of 124th-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, 6th inst., at his residence, No. 631 3d-av., Brooklyn, of pleuro-pneumonia, Rev. GEORGE F. BUTLER, aged 75 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 9th inst., at the Sixth M. E. Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNCOMB.—In Brooklyn, April 7, at 6 P. M., Mrs. BETSEY ANN, widow of Asahel S. Duncomb, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 636 Baltic-st., on Wednesday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ETTER.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 7, SAMUEL ETTER, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 140 Henry-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVERETT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 7th inst., of lingering consumption, in the 20th year of her age and in the full assurance of faith, EVELENA, daughter of John L. and Emeline Everett.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents on Wednesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be removed to Greenwood on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock from the depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

FOWLER.—On Tuesday, April 8, SARAH P., wife of Frederick R. Fowler and daughter of the late John Dane, of Boston.

Funeral ceremonies at her late residence, No. 109 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M.

FARRELLY.—At her late residence, No. 37 West 18th-st., on Monday morning, the 7th inst., Mrs. CATHERINE, widow of Owen Farrelly, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. The remains will be conveyed thence to Dover, N. J., for interment.

GLASSON.—On Monday, April 7, MARY ELSIE, youngest daughter of John J. and Carrie C. Glasson, aged 4 years, 5 months, 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 515 East 117th-st., Harlem, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

GRIFFITH.—On Monday morning, April 7, DANIEL GRIFFITH.

Funeral services will take place from the Church of Our Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

GILSEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 8, PETER GILSEY, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Nos. 33 and 35 West 28th-st., on Thursday morning, April 10, at 11 o'clock.

HORTON.—At his residence, in Greenburg, Westchester County, on Monday, April 7, 1873, WILLIAM HORTON, in his seventy-fifth year.

The funeral will take place at Grace Church, White Plains, on Thursday, April 10, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central depot at 10:40 A. M.

HANRATTY.—On Monday, April 7, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., FRANCIS HANRATTY, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Thomas K. Downing, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HECKER.—On Monday, April 7, after a short illness, JOHN VALENTINE, Jr., infant son of John V. and Georgianna Hecker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 78 Irving-place, Wednesday, April 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Stamford papers please copy.

McMASTER.—On Monday, April 7, JAMES McMASTER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 54 Downing-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at 2½ o'clock.

PARMLY.—On Monday, April 7, LILIAN ESTELLE, the only daughter of Isaac and Sarah M. Parmly, aged 4 years 4 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, April 9, at 2 o'clock, from No. 5 Warren-place, (Charles-st.)

SUTTON.—At Mansfield, Ohio, on Tuesday, 8th inst., MARY ANN SUTTON, relict of David Sutton, aged 84 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TRAEGER.—Suddenly, at Bethlehem, Penn., on Saturday morning, April 5, Mrs. ELEANOR B. A. TRAEGER, wife of Joseph H. Traeger, aged 29 years.

WETMORE.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 5, Lieut. OLIVER WETMORE, Jr., of the United States Army, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 126 West 53d-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1873, the following report was presented and unanimously adopted:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1873.

The undersigned, a Committee composed of four Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and four policy-holders who are not Trustees, appointed "to examine the Assets of the Company and report thereon, with full power to extend their examination to any and every matter connected with the management and condition of the Company, which they consider requires their attention."

REPORT:

That they have examined the Statement of the Accounts and Assets of the Company, and also all its Securities, together with the Books of the Company, and find the same to be in accordance with the Statement submitted. They have also examined the several Departments of the Office, including the system and mode of conducting business, and believe that the investments are judiciously made, and that the institution is economically administered, the expenses for the year 1872 amounting to only six and ninety-eight one-hundredths per cent. upon the gross receipts for the same period.

They have also read and considered the various charges and accusations of irregularities of conduct on the part of the Executive Officers of the Company in conducting its business, which have appeared in the public prints.

The Committee find in these charges none of recent occurrence, and none which have not already been investigated and satisfactorily reported upon by authority worthy of confidence. They find no evidence that the Company has lost any portion of its funds, or that its property has been imperiled by the infidelity or incapacity of its officers; and they also find that some of the most important testimony upon which these charges are based is now overruled by the same witnesses, who certify, after more familiar acquaintance with the affairs of the Company, that they believe the same to be faithfully and judiciously conducted.

The Committee therefore unite with the Trustees in their unanimous vote of Oct. 12, 1872, that "the present is a fitting occasion to express their confidence in the watchfulness, ability, and integrity with which the business has been conducted by the Executive Officers, and their appreciation of the faithful performance of their duties by those employed in other departments of the Institution."

ALEXANDER H. RICE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
F. R. STAR,
} Of The Board of Trustees.

JAMES D. FISH,
E. A. QUINTARD,
H. R. BALTZER,
J. H. HERRICK,
} Of the Policy-holders.

On motion, it was resolved that the foregoing report be published, and that the following Minute be appended thereto:

In appointing the customary annual Committee to examine the statement and condition of the Company, the Trustees thought it expedient, and due to the policy holders, as well as to themselves, to invite a representation from persons interested in the Company, but in no way connected with the administration, to participate therein, in order that a thorough examination might be made, and a report issued which should carry conviction to the public mind, and be at the same time a response to certain charges of mismanagement which have been circulated in the public journals. In selecting such representatives, those policy-holders were preferred who signed the recent remonstrance against a proposed change in the policy of the Company, and who, while of undoubted standing and qualifications, might not be considered prejudiced in favor of the management.

The result of this examination is given above. The result of the management is shown in the Company's Annual Statements.

Published by order of the Trustees.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President,
and ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach and carry off this slime. The Sea-weed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Pilatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages at the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where on every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place, New-York, Wholesale Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—EXTRAORDINARY.
$1,200,000
WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1 prize of....	$500,000	$500,000
1 prize of....	100,000	100,000
1 prize of....	50,000	50,000
7 prizes of....	25,000	[illegible]
4 prizes of....	10,000	40,000
12 prizes of....	5,000	60,000
469 prizes of....	500	[illegible]
1,607 other prizes, amounting to		[illegible]
2,097 prizes. Total amount drawn....		$1,200,000

Only 16,000 tickets. One prize in seven.

Prizes cashed, orders filled, and information furnished.

Highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—The Treasurer acknowledges the following sums received from March 17 to March 29, 1873:

FOR GENERAL WORK.—H. C. Fahnestock, $50; the Misses Wilkes, $20; A Prisoner, (per Rev. Mr. Heath,) $5; Thos. McMullen, $10; B. D. K. Craig, $5; Charles S. Weyman, $5; Mrs. J. A. Benedict, $5; Samuel G. Thompson, $10; Mrs. C. White, $10; John H. McKim, $100; F. A. P. Barnard, $25; Mrs. H. A. Wilmerding, $5; Mrs. W. T. Hicks, $10; Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, $5; Miss Kate Lawrence, $5; Edwin T. Butler, $5; Alfred Youngs, $10; A. F. Higgins, (Trinity Parish,) $100; Mrs. H. Edgar, $10; Tracy R. Edson, $10; J. H. Mahony, $10; Mary Schlesinger, $10; Dr. H. Smith, $5; H. M. B., $10; Dr. F. P. Chase, $5; Mrs. J. G. King, Jr., $5; David Stewart, $100; E. Ferguson, $100.

FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—Jas. A. Roosevelt, (per J. K. Gracie,) $50; the Misses Wilkes, $20; Mrs. Colden, $10; Miss Kate Barnes, $10; Mrs. Jas. Ludlum, $5; Mrs. Oakley, $5; Mrs. John A. King, $5; C. O. L., $5; An Associate, $5; Mrs. K., $5; C. K., $2; Wm. H. Leonard, $5; Charles S. Weyman, $5; Mrs. E. W. Bulkley, $5; Mrs. C. White, $10; Mrs. H. H. Butterworth, $5; F. S., $5; A. F. Higgins, (Trinity Parish,) $100; Mrs. H. Edgar, $10; J. H. Mahony, $10; Mary Schlesinger, $20; H. M. B., $15; J. J. A., $5; Mrs. L. H. Holmes, $5; J. A. King, Jr., $5; Miss Ferguson, $100; E. Ferguson, (Century Place,) $100; A Few Friends, $830.

R. S. HOLT, Treasurer,
No. 57 Water-st., New-York.

PLANTING SEASON.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., offer a large stock of the best trees and plants. For catalogues, address at Flushing, N. Y.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 25 [illegible]-av.
Dr. EASTWOOD.

EMPLOYMENT.

I want 1,000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 12, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 4 P. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

MR. T. C. FARRER, WHO FOR TWO years past has been painting in England, Scotland, Switzerland, Flanders, Venice, has sent home a large representation, in oil and water colors, of his recent work, which will be on exhibition at Mr. SCHENCK'S Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st., during MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, April 14, 15, 16, and will be sold at same place on THURSDAY, 17th, and FRIDAY, 18th insts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH CUDLIPP, President.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The general result of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 8, was quite satisfactory, the attendance being large, while a fair proportion of the real estate offered was disposed of. The principal attraction was the sale of lots owned by the Carnley estate, located in the vicinity of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, conducted by E. H. Ludlow & Co., most of which property was sold, and, in the main, at fair figures. The auctions conducted by other auctioneers were moderately successful. The following is a review of the proceedings of the day:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the executors of the estate of Lydia A. Carnley, deceased, sold the lots, and at prices noted, as follows: One lot, St. Nicholas-avenue, north-west corner One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, sold for $8,750; one lot on St. Nicholas-avenue, adjoining above, $5,600; two lots on avenue, adjoining, $5,500 each; one lot adjoining, $7,300; plot of three lots adjoining, south-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, with building on same, sold together for $25,500; one lot north side One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas-avenue, $4,000; one lot, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, adjoining, $3,850; two lots adjoining, $3,800 each; one lot south side One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, 88.10 feet west of St. Nicholas-avenue, $2,100; two lots, One Hundred and Fifty-third-street adjoining above, $1,225 each; two lots adjoining, $1,800 each; (these last-named five lots abut upon the Croton Aqueduct, and their value is materially lessened from this fact;) three lots, Tenth-avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, with building thereon, sold together for $17,000, and eight lots north side of One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold at from $2,625 to $2,750 per lot. Names of purchasers are noted in summary. The balance of the property, embracing nine lots on One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, north-west corner St. Nicholas-avenue, was withdrawn, being reserved by the estate; twenty-eight lots in all were sold for $120,025 in the aggregate.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold, by order of executors, City real estate, viz.: Premises No. 69 Greene-street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with two brick six-story tenement-houses thereon, front and rear respectively; sold for $37,000 to Victor H. Rotschild; one three-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick front house and lot—latter 23.4 by 98.9—No. 347 West Thirtieth-street, north side, 226.8 feet east of Ninth-avenue; sold to J. Gordon for $17,500; and one lot 25 by 100.4, with two-story brick stable thereon, known as No. 223 East Fifty-third-street, north side, 350 feet west of Second-avenue; sold to Thomas Stokes for $8,750. The same firm also sold at public auction the premises No. 225 West Thirteenth-street, north side, 325 feet west of Seventh-avenue, comprising a lot 25 by 103.3, with a three-story brick house on the front thereof and a two-story and attic brick house in rear, for $14,300; purchaser, John Heedorfer. Also, two full lots on West Sixty-third-street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, for $5,000 each; purchaser, J. C. Henderson. For the balance of the property offered by Messrs. Muller & Co., but not sold, bids as follows were received: For three-story brick house and lot No. 63 East Ninth-street, west of Broadway, $15,000; for three-story brick house and lot No. 174 Forsyth-street, near Rivington-street, $9,400; for three-story English-basement brick house and lot No. 221 East Fifty-third-street, (adjoining stable above noted sold,) $8,300; for property on North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, known as the Lawrence & Foulke ship-yard, $54,000; and for plot of sixteen lots in rear of above, corner of First and North Fifth streets, $1,750 per lot. The leasehold property No. 48 Clinton-place, this City, advertised for sale, was not put up.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of John Pyne, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story and basement brick building, with lot 20 by 31, No. 187 Houston-street, south-east corner of Orchard-street, for $11,750, the purchaser being Henry Fisher. Also, a similar house and lot adjoining above, known as No. 189 Houston-street, for $8,000, the buyer being Isaac Hochster. Three other similar houses and lots, known as Nos. 191, 193, and 195 Houston-street, adjoining above, were noticed for sale, but withdrawn, a sufficient sum having been realized to satisfy the liens, foreclosed, covering the entire property.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, B. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East Forty-third-street, 216.8 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 16.8 by 100.5, for $8,000. Purchaser, Walter H. Cutting, plaintiff in legal action.

Joseph McGuire, under a Court decree similar to above, John J. Post, Esq., referee, sold a lot in size 25 by 98.9, with a small brick building of no particular value upon the rear thereof, situate on the north side of East Forty-first-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, for $7,000. Purchaser, B. F. McCahill. No other sales were made.

For other real estate offered, the following bids were received, but no sales effected: For plot 50 by 125, with frame church building thereon, on Tenth-avenue, north-east corner One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, $14,750 bid. For one full lot, with frame house in rear, on West Fifty-third-street, south side, 400 feet west of Sixth-avenue, Wm. Kennelly, auctioneer, $13,400 bid, and for two brick houses and lots known as Nos. 260 and 262 East Tenth-street, south side, 172 feet east of First-avenue, lots each 14 by 92.4, R. V. Harnett, Esq., referee, $28,200 bid for entire property. The house and lot No. 60 East Eighty-seventh-street, noticed for sale by J. Matthewson & Son, was not offered, having been sold at private contract for $7,000.

The following adjournments of legal auctions closed the day's business: Sale by Joseph McGuire of fifteen lots on West One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard, and six lots on same street, north-west corner of Boulevard, adjourned to to-morrow, (Thursday). Sale by Wm. Kennelly of house and lot on the north-east corner of Rivington and Forsyth streets, adjourned to the 28th inst.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

The sale held in Brooklyn by Jere. Johnson, Jr., yesterday, was well attended, and quite an extensive list of property was sold, the total reaching the sum of $34,360. The continuation sale of Twenty-first Ward lots on Monday, by same auctioneer, was also successful, 173 lots being disposed of for $73,170 in the aggregate. The prices realized were, if anything, better than those of last week. Full details of both these auctions, with names of purchasers, will be found below in summary.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

At private contract recent sales as follows are reported:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 5th-av., the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 322 Madison-avenue, west side, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, 19 by 80 by 93, sold for $48,500, cash.

By J. A. J. Neafie & Co., No. 1,531 Third-avenue, one three-story frame house and lot on East Eighty-ninth-street, 70 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 25 by 40 by 103, sold for $10,250.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, public sales as follows are noticed for the Exchange:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick building and lot situate on the north-east corner of Fulton and William streets, and of other City real estate, viz.: The four-story brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of East Sixty-ninth-street, 175 feet east of Madison-avenue, known as No. 20; the two-story brick houses and lots Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first-street, with brick stable on the rear; the three-story brick house and lot No. 224 West Forty-first-street, adjoining above; the frame cottages and three lots Nos. 228 and 230 West Forty-first-street, with the two-story brick stable, 25 by 50 feet, on the rear; three lots on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, commencing 225 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, and three lots on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., executor's sale of the premises No. 28 Oak-street, north side, between James and Roosevelt streets, plot of ground 28.6 front by 177.6 deep. Also, resale of the premises No. 146 Franklin-street, between Varick and Hudson streets, a lot with two-story and attic brick house on same. Also, public auction sales of the three five-story brick tenement-houses and lots Nos. 520, 522, and 524 West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and of five lots, together forming plot in size 100 by 100.11, with a two-story and basement brick house thereon, known as No. 177 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, situate on the north side of that street, 170 feet east of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale of a house and lease of lot on east Fifty-sixth-street, north side, 393 feet east of First-avenue. Also, similar sale of the three-story Mansard-roof brick house and lot No. 164 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, south side, 370 feet west of Third-avenue. Also, sale to close an estate of one lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, north side, 80 feet east of Second-avenue, and a tract of land containing twenty-three and one-half acres, located at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, situate on the east side of the main road leading to West Chester village, and on the north side of the road leading to Fort Schuyler, property formerly owned by ex-Gov. Morgan.

By B. P. Fairchild, public auction sale of the four-story brick house and lot No. 234 West Thirty-third-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of two lots on East Ninety-seventh-street, north side, 55 feet west of Lexington-avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, one gore lot, 20 by 27.4, being virtually the rear one-third portion of the lot situate on the south side of East Thirty-fourth-street, 155 feet east of Lexington-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, April 8.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

(Carnley Estate.)

1 lot, No. 1, St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner 152d-st., 25x100.11x24.11x95.6; B. P. Fairchild	$8,750
1 lot, No. 2, St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 152d-st., adjoining above, 25.6x95.6x25x90.2; F. C. Higgins	5,600
2 lots, Nos. 3 and 4, St. Nicholas-av., w. s., adjoining above, together in size 51x90.2x50x79.4; Gutman Bros., $5,500 each	11,000
1 lot, No. 5, St. Nicholas-av., w. s., adjoining above, 25.6x110.4x25x104.11; same buyers as above	7,300
3 lots, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, with building, St. Nicholas-av., s. w. corner of 153d-st., adjoining above, together in size 76.5x104.11x74.11x88.10; same buyers, sold in plot	25,500
1 lot, No. 17, w. of 152d-st., n. s., 100.11 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., 25x99.11; Gutman Bros.	4,000
1 lot, No. 16, West 152d-st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; J. B. Brown	3,850
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 14, West 152d-st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; A. Altmeyer, $3,800 each	7,600
1 lot, No. 9, West 153d-st., s. s., 88.10 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., abutting on aqueduct, 19x99.11; B. P. Fairchild	2,100
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 11, West 153d-st., s. s., adjoining above, each 25x99.11; A. Altmeyer, $1,225 each	2,450
2 lots, Nos. 12 and 13, West 153d-st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; M. Breck, $1,800 each	3,600
3 lots, with building, Nos. 37, 36 and 35, 10th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft n. of 152d-st., each 25x100; Wm. H. Hutton, sold as plot	17,000
1 lot, No. 34, West 153-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11; John Matthews	2,750
2 lots, Nos. 33 and 32, West 153d-st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; same purchaser, $2,700 each	5,400
1 lot, No. 31, West 153d-st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; F. James	2,625
4 lots, Nos. 30, 29, 28 and 27, West 153d-st., adjoining above, each same size; A. Bernheimer, $2,625 each	10,500

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 6-story brick tenement-house (front,) 1 6-story brick tenement-house (rear) and lot, No. 69 Greene-st., w. s., 201 ft. s. of Spring-st, lot 25x100, front house 25x46, rear house 25x27	$37,000
1 3-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick front h. and l., No. 347 West 30th-st., n. s., 226.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 23.4x98.9, house 52 ft. deep	17,500
1 3-story brick house, (front,) 1 2-story and attic brick house (rear) and lot, No. 225 West 13th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 25x103.3, front house 21x34, rear house 21x32	14,300
1 2-story brick stable and lot, No. 223 East 53d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 25x100.4	8,750
2 lots, West 63d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5, $5,000 each	10,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 4-story and basement brick house (with store) and lot, No. 187 Houston-st., s. e. corner of Orchard-st., lot 20x31	11,750
1 4-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 189 Houston-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Orchard-st., adjoining above, lot same size	8,000

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story brick h. and l., East 43d-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 16.8x100.5	8,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 2-story brick h. and l., East 41st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x98.9	7,000

Brooklyn Exchange Sales.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

Tuesday, April 8.

3 lots on Flushing-av., near Morrell; J. H. Adams	$3,600
1 house and lot, No. 149 Ross-st., near Bedford-av.; C. L. Martin	14,000
1 house and lot, No. 151 Ross-st., adjoining; Russell Johnson	13,300
1 house and lot, No. 154 Hooper-st., near Lee-av.; James Curran	9,000
1 lot corner Hooper-st. and Lee-av; J. H. Adams	2,700
4 lots corner Marcy-av. and Hooper-st.; O. H. Taylor	6,800
1 lot on s. s. Keap-st., near Marcy-av.; J. S. Lowrey	1,260
1 lot on s. s. Keap-st., adjoining, (cash;) J. S. Lowrey	1,150
1 lot on Penn-st., n. s., near Lee-av.; Wm. Hubbard	1,375
1 lot on Penn-st., n. s., near Lee-av. adjoining; J. H. Sherman	1,375
1 lot on Penn-st., n. s., near Lee-av., adjoining; Wm. Hubbard	1,340
7 gores s. w. corner Bedford-av. and River-st.; J. M. Willson	4,410
1 lot on Harrison-av., near Rutledge-st.; W. M. Moran	1,000
1 lot on n. s. of Keap-st., near Bedford-av., n. s.; H. G Disbrow	1,750
1 lot on w. s. of Bedford-av., near Penn-st.; H. G. Disbrow	1,800

Monday, April 7.

4 lots on Wythe-av., between Yates and Lewis avs.; J. D. Giblin	$8,000
2 lots on Atlantic-av. Boulevard, near St. Andrew's-place; S. G. Wilson	2,450
5 lots, corner Van Buren-st. and Lewis-av.; J. J. Drake	3,050
6 lots, corner Greene-av. and Lewis-av.; J. J. Drake	4,680
5 lots, corner Greene-av. and Lewis-av.; J. J. Drake	3,900
5 lots, corner Saratoga-av. and Decatur-st.; J. D. Giblin	1,725
4 lots on Decatur-st., near Saratoga-av., adjoining; Wm. Clark	1,220
5 lots on Decatur-st., near Saratoga-av., adjoining; J. J. Drake	1,425
2 lots on Decatur-st., near Howard-av.; J. Lambert	610
3 lots on Decatur-st., near Howard-av.; F. Lattimer	915
2 lots on Decatur-st., near Howard-av.; C. Gray	600
2 lots on Decatur-st., near Howard-av.; C. Browne	600
4 lots on Decatur-st., near Howard-av.; J. G. Wilson	1,200
3 lots on Decatur-st., near Howard-av.; J. G. Wilson	900
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Howard-av.; John Kahne	600
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Howard-av.; B. Welsh	590
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Howard-av.; B. B. Stebbins	580
4 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Howard-av.; Jas. Stewart	1,140
20 lots on corner Saratoga-av. and Bainbridge-st.; Chas. Cooper	5,800
5 lots on corner Saratoga-av. and McDonough-st.; Jas. Stewart	1,525
17 lots on McDonough-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. L. Weston	4,845
10 lots on Decatur-st., near Hopkinson-av.; M. Warner	3,000
4 lots on Decatur-st., near Hopkinson-av.; Barling	1,200
4 lots on Decatur-st., near Hopkinson-av.; J. Quinley	1,180
5 lots on corner Decatur-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. Rigney	1,575
6 lots on corner Decatur-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. L. Weston	1,770
1 lot on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; J. McKnight	305
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. Baut	570
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; B. Wilson	560
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. Baine	590
4 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. Brooke	1,120
3 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; N. Real	885
1 lot on Bainbridge-st., near Saratogo-av.; M. Morgan	290
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. J. Giblin	590
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; Baine	590
2 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; M. J. Giblin	590
1 lot on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; Baine	285
3 lots on Bainbridge-st., near Saratoga-av.; Baine	900
5 lots, corner Macon-st. and Howard-av.; J. Darcy	1,500
2 lots, corner Macon-st., near Howard-av.; John Kane	570
2 lots on Macon-st., near Howard-av.; Wilson	570
3 lots, corner McDonough and Howard avs.; Job Johnson	900
2 lots on McDonough, near Howard-av.; Giblin	600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 7.

Attorney-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100.5	$25,500
Broome-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Norfolk-st, 25x75; Forsyth-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25.4x75; 32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9; 19th-st., s. s., 183.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.11x92; Broome-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 25x87.6	72,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., 175 ft. of Houston-st., 100x100	66,000
13th-st., s. s., 322 ft. w. of Avenue C., 16x103.3	10,000
21st-st., 46 ft. s. of south side, thence 70 ft. e. of e. s. Avenue A, 25.6	4,200
26th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	11,100
34th-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of 3d-av., 44x98.9	80,000
57th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	10,700
83d-st., n. s., 64.7 ft. e. of Boulevard, 100x102.2	28,000
95th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.8	5,000
118th-st., n. s., 127.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.9x100.10	10,000
King's Bridge road, s. s, 100 ft. w. of w. s. Hawthorne-st., extended n. 25x196.7; King's Bridge road, s. s., 75 ft. w. of w. s. Hawthorne-st., extended n. 25x146.7; King's Bridge road, s. s., 50 ft. w. of w. s. Hawthorne-st., if extended to Nostrand, 25x146.7	12,500
Hawthorne-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Vermilye-av., 100x100; Avenue C, e. s., 46.11 ft. n. of 8th-st., 23.6x63	18,500
Madison-av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x77	35,000
2d-av., e. s., 48.6 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24.3x100	23,700
5th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of centre block between 95th and 96th sts., thence s., o. 2x100	Nom.
6th-av., w. s., 44.9 ft. s. of 22d-st., 18x60	Nom.

Leases.

2d-st., No. 117, 5 years, per year	$1,740
3d-av., s. e. corner 3d-st., 5 years, per year	3,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—LARGE DWELLING AND five lots, and commodious stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, and containing all the modern improvements, for sale on easy terms. Few such places can be found on New York Island. It is recommended not only as a most rare and desirable residence, but as an investment; distance from Central Park (6th-av. entrance) about ten to fifteen minutes. Price $50,000. Early possession. Parties disposed to have a country residence will find this a rare opportunity, and easy of access by boat, cars, or drive.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EXECUTORS OF ESTATE OF STEphen Underhill, deceased, have directed Jere. Johnson, Jr., to sell at auction, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, April 10, the splendid corner of Willoughby and Jay sts., near City Hall, Court-house, and Smith-st.; seventy per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA wide four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 East 46th-st. The house was built by Churchill in his best style; is perfect in all its arrangements; has been thoroughly overhauled and frescoed, and offers a fine chance to any one who desires a first-class residence for immediate occupancy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY FRENCH basement house, thirty feet front, with stable, porte-cochere, &c., No. 48 East 78th-st., near Central Park to let, lease, or for sale on favorable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 155 5th-av., Glenham Hotel building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE handsome, small four-story brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Park entrance. Open every day.
D. & J. JARDINE, Architects,
No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HALF BLOCK (COMPRISING ten lots,) fronting on Washington, West and Hubert sts., together with 100 feet valuable bulkhead. This is the largest plot to be had in lower part of City. Terms easy. Address JAMES PRICE, agent, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST 44TH-ST. FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 245 to 253. 20x50 and 18.9x50. Price $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 20 Beekman-place, north-west corner 50th-st, 20x50x75, mirrors, gas-fixtures, and shades included; price, $25,000; rent, $2,000. Address Box No. 1,293 New-York Post-office.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN 38th-st., near Park-av., for sale; 20x40x100; modern improvements; terms easy; at bargain. ROBERT E. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

PARK-AV.—THE MOST PERFECT DWELling in the City, 25x65x100; $65,000; best part of the avenue; terms easy. THOS. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 29 East Broadway.—Good business location; Rutgers lease; cheap for cash. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELIGIBLE LOT ON 90TH-st., about 100 feet east of 4th-av.; 25x100 feet; price, $6,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A REAL BARGAIN.—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 223 East 48th-st.; splendid order; painted throughout; unexceptionable neighborhood; price $14,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or at L. MENDELSON'S, No. 76 Nassau-st.

A 5TH-AV. RESIDENCE.—CHARMING position, well planned, frescoed; reasonable price to insure speedy sale; near 49th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st., and 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW 59TH-ST.—SEVeral very choice and beautifully-situated building lots; low prices for cash. Also, stable lots on cross streets.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown-stone front house, containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For further and full particulars apply to
DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st.,
Office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.
Or to B. RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

BUSINESS MEN, GROCERS, AND SALOON-KEEPERS—Examine the splendid corner of Willoughby and Jay sts., Brooklyn, to be sold, by order of executor, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, April 10, at JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.'s, Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sale positive, by order of executors. Seventy per cent. on mortgage three years. Maps at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER, furnished residences for sale and to rent for season or year. Unfurnished houses and cottages to rent by the year or lease. Farms, building sites, houses, and lots for sale; good investments. Large tracts of land in full view of the Hudson, easy of access to this City, for sale very cheap, on easy terms.

Parties desiring to purchase or rent any property on the banks of the Hudson River, will find it to their advantage to consult the advertiser, who has made Hudson River real estate a specialty the past ten years, and is fully acquainted with the value and location of most all the property on the river bank and the interior of the country.
S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.

For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.

$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.

Positively no other payments.

Call and see for yourselves at the office of the
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
J. E. FULLER, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds of about four acres around it are in fine order and beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is two and a half miles from Harlem Railroad; the roads good. There is no more healthy place than Bedford, and the scenery is picturesque. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., New-York, or WM. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., New-York, Executors.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.

Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all modern improvements, gas, water, heater, &c., and all in excellent order; elegant wide piazzas on all sides of the house; about half an acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house; this property is on high and very healthy grounds, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this location; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply at office of the PHENIX PLASTER MILLS, No. 426 West 13th-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE in New-Jersey, seventeen miles from City; thirty-four trains daily; five minutes' walk from depot; fine shade; abundance of fruit; living brook through the property; fine schools and churches; very healthy; large plot of land, equal to over sixty city lots; house containing thirteen rooms, in fine order. For particulars and view of property, inquire of W. W. JONES, at Sheridan, Pool & Co.'s, No. 116 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MILBURN, N. J.—100 acres of land situated on high ground, with magnificent views of the surrounding country, including Staten Island, &c.; the location is as healthy as any in the State; adjacent to the elegant residences of Kenyon Cox, Esq., Hon. A. Oakey Hall, &c. Part of this land is cleared and ready for immediate building and improving. Price only $500 per acre. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT Flushing, with immediate possession, attractive residence; situation elevated, eminently healthy, views beautiful, near depot, thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, extensive piazzas, carriage-house, hennery; four acres, splendidly fruited and embellished. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 88 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—At a bargain, a very desirably located country-seat; good house, eleven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with three or twenty acres; fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., &c.; with furniture and horses, carriages, &c., &c., if desired.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, twenty-five acres, on the railroad, near depot, in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; 200 trains passing it daily; fortune in it to cut up in lots; but little cash required down; terms easy. Inquire of W. W. JONES, at Sheridan, Pool & Co.'s, No. 116 Fulton-st., New-York.

AT RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON—ONE hour from Wall-st., for sale or to let, house containing seventeen rooms; all the conveniences of a city house; fine river view, suitable out-buildings, garden, &c. For particulars, inquire of
A. G. HYDE, Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—STORE-house filled with goods, with dwelling adjoining and out-buildings, in New-Jersey, on Morris and Essex Railroad; buildings are nearly new and very roomy; location good; terms easy.
PETER A. HEGEMAN, No. 61 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE STORY BRICK house, with two-story extension; all improvements; centrally located, at Newark, within five minutes' walk of Market-st. or Newark and New-York depots; will be let if not sold by April 15; terms to suit. Apply to J. M. LITTELL, 16 Rose-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF TWENTY-EIGHT acres, West Chester, first station above White Plains, near village of Kensico; good buildings; plenty of fruit, stock included. Inquire of TUCKER, No. 3 Barclay-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FIRST-CLASS PLACE, ON THE HILL at Passaic, N. J., forty-five minutes by Erie Railroad, for sale or exchange; house has all the modern improvements; terms to suit. Address Box No. 1,572 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUNtry residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

VALUABLE WATER-POWER FOR SALE.—1,200 horse-power, thirty miles from New-York, on Midland Railroad. Also, two granite quarries to let or for sale.
M. J. RYERSON,
Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ENGLEWOOD, N. J., HOUSE, eleven rooms, one acre of ground, number fruit-trees; seven minutes from depot. For further particulars inquire at No. 167 Canal-st.

MADISON.—33 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY SITuated, one mile from depot; fine forest shade; every advantage for building sites; no incumbrances.
J. D. CONDICT, No. 98 Broadway.

A.—TWO PLOTS OF LOTS IN MORrisania, from 100 to 250 lots each plot, for sale at a bargain; very easy terms. H. P. DE GRAAF,
Bowery National Bank.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A BEAUTIful residence with attractive grounds, quite near the station; also a number of very desirable lots. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AN attractive new house, with ten rooms, five minutes from the depot; view unsurpassed; sure to please.
J. F. TICHENOR, No. 69 West Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, NEAR Plainfield, at actual cost; only $2,500 each; easy payments. Call on JAQUES, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE on Bloomfield-av., Passaic. Inquire of J. S. BIDDELL, rear of depot.

ORANGE.—FOR PROPERTY FOR SALE OR to rent in vicinity of Brick Church Depot, call on S. M. LONG, adjoining Brick Church Station.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MILLBURN ROCK.—FOR SALE, A DESIRable tract of about fifty acres, near depot at Millburn, N. J., intersected by two railroads; magnificent views. **O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.**

FOR SALE.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—Elegant cottage; fourteen rooms; land, 200x400 feet, healthy and desirable, $7,500; cottage, eight rooms, 100x375 feet, $4,800. J. H. B., No. 28 Murray-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR sale. Apply at No. 33 Beekman-st., second story.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, WASHINGTON, AND JAY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of H. S. McCall, Esq., referee:

GREENWICH, WASHINGTON, AND JAY STREETS.—The five-story brick building and lot, situate on the north side of Jay-st., comprising the entire front between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 334 Greenwich-st., having a front of 28.6 on Greenwich and Washington sts., and 180 feet on Jay-st.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Harrison and Franklin sts., and known as No. 356; lot 25x100.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 113 2D-AV. AND NOS. 184 AND 186 ELDRIDGE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Silas Sutton, deceased:

SECOND-AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, with two-story brick extension, situate on the west side of 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., and known as No. 113; house contains modern improvements, and is in good order; lot, 21x98 feet.

ELDRIDGE-STREET.—The two six-story brick tenement-houses and lots, situate on the east side of Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and known as Nos. 184 and 186. No. 184 is 29x73 feet; No. 186 is 16x73 feet; both have water throughout, and are in good order; lots, 46x87.6.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND WEST 47TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-AVENUE AND WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The lot of land situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and West 47th-st., with the three-story frame building on the front on 8th-av., and two three-story brick houses on the rear on West 47th-st., known as No. 771 8th-av. and Nos. 202 and 204 West 47th-st. Also, the four-story brick house and lot adjoining the above on the west, and known as No. 206 West 47th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 41ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The two two-story brick houses and lots, south side of 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 220 and 222, with stable on rear lots, together 40x98.9 feet. Also, the three-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, adjoining above, and known as No. 224; lot 24x98.9 feet. Also, the plot of land with the two frame cottages, and two-story brick stable thereon, Nos. 228 and 230. Lots together 50x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close an estate.

FULTON-STREET.—The five-story brick building and lot, situate on the north-east corner of Fulton and William sts., being 50 feet front on Fulton-st., and 20.5 feet on William-st. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORES AND LOTS, NOS. 872 AND 876 6TH-AV., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

SIXTH-AVENUE—The two four-story brick dwellings and stores, and lots, situate on the east side of 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., and known as Nos. 872 and 876; lots, each, 20x62 feet 6 inches. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STABLE AND LOT ON EAST 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The two-story Philadelphia brick front stable and lot, situate on the north side of East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as Nos. 215 and 217. Lot 46.8 by 98.9½.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 37TH AND 38TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the north side of 37th-st., 225 feet east of 11th-av., 98.9.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the south side of 38th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DOYER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executor, to close an estate:

DOYER-STREET.—The lot of land, with the frame building thereon, situate on the south side of Doyer-st., between Chatham and Pell sts., and known as No. 3 Doyer-st., being about 37 feet front by 47 feet deep.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PROPERTY AT ORANGE, N. J. —On TUESDAY, April 15, inst., at 2 P. M., the subscriber will sell at auction on the premises all the valuable property lately occupied by Joseph L. Smallwood, Esq., situate on Centre-st., Highland-av., and Marbury-place.

The property consists of about thirteen acres, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. It is well planted with trees, and adapted for immediate building.

The valuable dwelling-house, greenhouses, and out-buildings, recently built by Mr. Smallwood, together with grounds, containing three acres, beautifully embellished with trees and shrubbery, &c., will be offered in one lot.

The property is situated in the best part of the town of Orange, near the residences of Mayor Austin, Samuel Colgate, and Wm. P. Kittredge, well drained, and unsurpassed for healthfulness.

Title good; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; terms easy. References, Aaron Quimby and Blake & Freeman, Orange, N. J. WM. PATERSON,
APRIL 3, 1873. Special Master in Chancery.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

A.—PARTITION SALE
of improved property on
MULBERRY, ELIZABETH, AND WATTS STS.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, April 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
The two five-story and cellar brick tenements, with stores, Nos. 114 and 116 Mulberry-st.
The lot, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, No. 229 Elizabeth-st.
The three-story and cellar brick house and lot, No. 7 Watts-st., near Varick-st.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock M., on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873, I, Henry A. Hurlbut, the trustee appointed in the place and stead of William H. Crawford, deceased, the assignee under the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by Byram, Hind & Bliss, formerly of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, all my right, title, estate and interest as such trustee as aforesaid, in or to 369 acres of land, more or less, situated in Jefferson County, State of Texas, and 160 acres of land, more or less, situate in San Saba County, in the same State.

And, at the same time and place, I will likewise sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the bills receivable, book accounts, choses in action and claims and demands of every description of the said firm still remaining in my hands, as such trustee, unsold and uncollected.

A full description of the lands to be sold, and also a schedule of said bills, accounts and claims, may be examined during business hours at the office of Messrs. Chapman, Scott & Crowell, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at any time during the ten days preceding said sale.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1873.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Trustee, &c.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL, Attorneys for said Trustee. mh19-law6wW*

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY in the Twentieth Ward, City of New-York.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable four-story brick house and lot of land, and known as No. 234 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Title perfect.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st., or at the office of FREDERICK STEVENS, Esq., No. 120 Chambers-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE. — ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, by order of executors, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 M., the following improved property: No. 48 Harrison-st., lot and three-story house; No. 11 Watts-st., lot, three-story house, and stable; Nos. 171 and 171½ Division-st., lots and two-story and attic double house. For maps and particulars inquire of auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., or IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.

Under direction of P. T. Ruggles, Referee.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON
WORTH, THOMAS, AND JERSEY STS.,
and vacant lots on 130th and 131st sts.
THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 noon.

WORTH-STREET.—Lot No. 9, with two frame buildings, north side, 200 feet west of West Broadway, size 25x100.

THOMAS-STREET.—Lot No. 42, north side, 75 feet west of West Broadway, with two two-story brick houses, front and rear, connected by alleyway; lot 25x100.

JERSEY-STREET.—Three two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 9, 11, and 13, north side, 66.11 west of Mulberry-st.; lots, 19.6x67 each.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST STS.—Six lots on north and south sides, 450 feet west of 6th-av.

Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WHOLE BLOCK FRONT OF LOTS on Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, between Luqueer and Henry sts., at positive auction sale, at Jere. Johnson, Jr.'s, Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, April 10. Also, on same front on Hamilton-av., two large three-story brick houses, sixty per cent on mortgage. Must be sold. Owner going to Europe. Maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER, NO. 79 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY.

The executors of real estate, LEWIS E. WOOD, will sell on FRIDAY, April 11, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the stone house and eight acres of ground at Norwood, the estate of the late Moses Taylor.

CASH EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HARLEM house and four vacant lots on 111th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. House is No. 177 111th-st.; must be sold. The lots will be sold separately. Ten per cent. to-day; balance in thirty days. Maps of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st., by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR RENT. —Large private residence, situated on Sunswick-terrace, Astoria, overlooking East River, comprising two acres of ground in perfect order, garden, green-house stocked with rare plants, hot and cold graperies in full bearing, choice varieties of fruit-trees, ice-house all filled, salt-water bath-house, stables for four horses, carriage-house, &c., &c.

House completely furnished and in thorough order. Will be let to a desirable tenant for one or more years. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR POUGHKEEPsie to Rent.—Brick house, handsomely furnished, with every convenience desirable to a family, commanding fine views of the river, and two miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot, in a healthful and delightful locality; fine garden and woodland, with abundance of fruits, berries, and vegetables; also, stable and out-buildings, to lease for six or twelve months. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices, F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET—HANDSOME TWO-STORY BASEment and under-cellar houses, on Yates and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; bath, furnace, sewer, range, &c.; twenty minutes from Roosevelt, and forty minutes from Fulton Ferry; $450, $400. C. B. HART, No. 59 Yates-av., near Myrtle, between 9 and 5, and No. 880 Broadway, near De Kalb, between 1 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IMMEDIATELY adjoining steam-boat landing, a commodious cottage; about three-quarters of an acre of ground; fine shade and fruit trees; also, a large stone house, suitable for boarding-house or business purposes. Apply to
L. STEVENS,
No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 18,
or JACOB WRIGHT, Main-st., Astoria.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO let to a private family only, in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; good garden, plenty of fruit, ice-house, (filled,) and all necessary out-buildings; convenient to cars and boats. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$180 A MONTH.—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, 34th-st., close to Broadway, with furniture just as left by family going to Europe; a fine opportunity for a private family only. Apply to owner, Dr. HOWARD, No. 134 West 34th-st., from 1 to 4.

TO LET—AT BRENTWOOD, LONG ISLAND, forty-two miles from the City, three and a half from Islip, a furnished cottage and garden, within five minutes' walk of station, post office, and telegraph. Inquire or address S. T., No. 28 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, BUENA Vista, the residence of Mr. Samuel D. Craig, at Quogue, Long Island; fourteen rooms, completely furnished, stable, ice-house filled, garden-plot, ocean bathing, fishing, and shooting. Apply to DAVIDSON & JONES, No. 61 Wall-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished residences at Fort Washington, Carmansville, and Inwood, to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, COUNTRY SEAT, delightfully located, at Castleton Heights, Staten Island, dwelling, carriage-house and grounds; view unsurpassed; possession May 1; rent, $1,500 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

ORANGE.—TO LET OR LEASE, HOUSE; ten rooms, sixteen acres, barn, plenty shade and fruit trees, lawn; depot, one and a half miles; rent $650; possession immediately.
R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE ENGLISH BASEment house No. 60 9th-st., near Broadway; well arranged for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 103 Fulton, or No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE LOTS AND HOUSE, 37x90, in 18th-st., near Broadway, suitable for a club or milliner and dress-making establishment on a large scale; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A.—TO LET IN MORRISANIA, VERY LOW to a first-class tenant, one stone mansion, fine grounds; one Gothic house and carriage-house; also, one store and daguerrean room.
H. P. DE GRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

ORANGE—FURNISHED COTTAGE-HOUSE, ten rooms; five minutes' walk from Brick Church Station; rent $1,000 per year; large garden; plenty fruit. S. M. LONG, adjoining Brick Church Station.

NYACK.—TO RENT, THREE COTTAGES, new; modern improvements; on the river; nine to twelve rooms; fruit, shade; $500, $600, $700.
W. AMBLER, No. 487 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES TO LET AT RIVERdale.—One furnished, with horses and carriages; one unfurnished, near Broadway.
ATHERTON & COLES, No. 43 John-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—TO LET IN 35th st., near Park-av., well furnished and very desirable.
OGDEN & CLARK.
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—ON THE CENTRAL PARK, FOR $2,000, the elegant four-story brown-stone house No. 2 East 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—EXTRA SIZE BROWN-STONE house, No. 15 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.
W. H. ANTHON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMily only, No. 15 Park-av.; rent $300 per month. Apply on premises.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR IN NO 141 East 40th-st.; five rooms, bath-room, and gas.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—PROPERTIES
Nos. 369 and 374 and 376,
CANAL-ST.,
Between West Broadway and Church-st.
Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET—SITUATED UPON the finest streets in Yonkers; admirably situated for boarders and hotel purposes; a splendid business can be relied upon if well kept; rent low. Apply to
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

TO LET.—THE CLIFF HOUSE, AT RYE, Westchester County, on Long Island Sound; furnished; one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; boating, bathing, and fishing. Also, adjoining cottage, stable, and grounds. Apply at No. 11 Wall-st., Room 11.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, STORE, AND basement, No. 7[illegible] Broadway; extra size and well lighted; will be rented at a low price.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

A.—TO LET LOW, THE FIVE-STORY building, No 438 Canal-st., through to Vestry; been occupied for five years as a furniture-store.
H. P. DE GRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE FIRST LOFT in the double marble building, 50x200, running through to Crosby-st. Apply to
J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICE TO RENT—FOR produce, commission, or shipping business, on ground floor, No. 16 South-st., corner Broad-st. Inquire of the janitor, or H. S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—I WANT A THREE OR FOUR story house near Lexington-av., for which I will give two brown-stone houses in Brooklyn and cash.
H. P. DE GRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at **90** and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at **$20,000** per mile, making total issue **$2,500,000.** This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an **absolutely perfect** security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Speciality** of County, City, and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. **THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS,** just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.
H. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING notes, drawn to their own order, and indorsed by Abbatt, Moore & Co., payment having been stopped; the finder will confer a favor by returning them to us at No. 550 Broadway:

Note No. 344, dated Jan. 28, 1873,	$234	35.
Note No. 345, dated Jan. 30, 1873,	245	36.
Note No. 346, dated Jan. 30, 1873,	254	74.

HARRIS, RICHMOND & SHARER.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.
2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,297 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.
3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.
4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.
5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its **FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due **EAST** and **WEST** from **INDIANAPOLIS** to **DECATUR,** 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the **BLOCK COAL FIELD** of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a **LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS,** as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is **BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST.** Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.

NO. 14 WALL-ST.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE [illegible].

The Company offer at par and accrued interest, until further notice, $1,000,000 of the above bonds. If preferred, the next coupon will be detached and interest to May 1 deducted from the payment.

The bonds bear interest at Seven per Cent., have coupons attached, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and can be registered in the name of holder, or used as a bearer bond, as may be desired from time to time. The bonds are convertible at par into stock, between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty-three bonds of said Company. Notice of the bonds so drawn will be given in due time.
S. H. MELVIN, President
Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company.
FEB. 28, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 8TH-ST.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 14th April inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE. —Home, Hanover, Continental, Gebhard, Firemens', Star, German American, Mercantile, Manhattan, Relief, and others, by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF KNICKerbocker Ice Company stock. Apply to A. C. FARNHAM, No. 322 Broadway.

THE DEPOSITORS IN THE BULL'S Head Bank will please send in their pass-books at once to have their accounts written up.
A. S. CAMERON, President.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR APRIL!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, N. Y.,

Will dispose of **100** PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Other Organs, $55 up, for cash. Monthly installments received, from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the **EASIEST TERMS.**

"The Silver Tongues,"

On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estab'd 1846,)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 155 4th-av.)

CHORISTER WANTED—WITH A GOOD baritone or strong tenor voice, to lead the congregational singing in a Presbyterian church in this City; a good organ is used in the church. Applications, which will be strictly confidential if requested, may be addressed to Chorister, Box 3,206 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES [illegible] NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

At No. 721 6th-av.,
([illegible]-SQUARE.)
Domestic help of all kinds constantly on hand.

A CARD.
C. C. BEDELL respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has fitted up those large stores, Nos. 240 and 242 4th-av., making a large and elegant reception-room exclusively for employers, where he continues to supply them, as usual, with first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—ALL parties wanting help and all help wanting situations call immediately. Professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, general house-workers, &c., of all nations.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) have on hand a large number of desirable cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, general work, &c.; Protestant and Catholic; City and country; also, waiters and coachmen.

ATTENTION LADIES.—YOU WOULD do well by calling at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store,) for German, French, American, Scotch, Swedish and Irish help, for city and country; references thoroughly investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very well recommended girl, by City employer; has no objection to be generally useful in a family; will wash and iron if desired; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—THREE YEARS' City reference to last employer; neat, plain sewer; a very neat painstaking servant; would go as parlor-maid; young and genteel; wages, $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat and tidy young Danish (Protestant) girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate and is an excellent hand-sewer; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—A young Danish (Protestant) girl as chamber-maid and nurse; is very fond of children and understands chamber-work thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 349 East 46th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in waiting or care grown children, or a lady; no objection to the country, or to travel; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and plain seamstress; would wait on a lady or take care of growing children; willing and obliging; first-class City references. Call or address No. 64 Bowery, near [illegible]-st., in the fancy-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 284 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR chamber-maid and plain seamstress; has undeniable references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED colored chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call or address No. 115 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at 145 East 26th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two very neat, strong young people (sisters;) one can do family cooking, good washing, and ironing; the other can do chamber-work, and anything required in a family; have only been four months in this country; will go in the country if desired; can milk, make butter, &c. Call or address at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

DOMESTIC HELP

OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK, &c.—BY THREE COMPETENT girls, one as good plain cook, another as chamber-maid and waitress; if they go together would do the washing of a small family between them, and the third as first-class laundress; all are thoroughly competent and have excellent City references. Call at No. 251 West 39th-st.

COOK, WITHOUT WASHING.—A SUPERIOR family cook; good bread, cake, and pie baker; understands all kinds of cooking; sober and obliging; best of City references; City or country; wages, $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, about thirty, as excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; has the very best long City testimonials from the best families; will go a long distance in the country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A NEAT, ORDERLY, AND TRUSTWORTHY servant; thoroughly understands meats, game, soups, pastry, desserts; honest and sober; lived in good families; City or country; City references; wages, $25. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a small private family; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; has excellent City references. Call or address No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—A competent, reliable young woman as cook, to assist in washing; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls wish to go together; one as plain cook and washer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 58 West 51st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, jellies, and an excellent bread-maker; no objection to a boarding-house or the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A SMART CAPABLE GIRL TO do cooking or general house-work; is neat, economical and reliable; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman, with excellent reference, in a private family; understands her business; very good bread and cake maker. Can be seen at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as cook, in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business, and has no objections to do the coarse washing; has over two years' City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands boning, larding, also all kinds of nice soups; is a good baker; has lived in nice City families, one year in the last; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or to do house-work in a family of three persons; City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook, bread, and biscuit maker; country preferred. Best references. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL WHO is an excellent family cook; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st., third floor.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A GOOD plain cook who understands the care of milk and the making of butter; would assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; has first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 218 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, IN A private family; willing to assist with washing; can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class cook; best City references. Call at No. 801 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, PROTESTANT, as first-class cook; five years' excellent reference. Call at No. 139 West 30th-st., candy-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH good references; will go to the country with a family. Can be seen at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

COMPANION.—A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT, speaking French, German, and English, offers her services for the Summer as companion to a lady going to Europe; best references given and required. Address German Lady, No. 22 West 9th-st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY AN AMERICAN middle-aged woman; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; will work by the day, week, or month in private families; undoubted reference. Call or address M. T., No. 342 East 21st-st., Room No. 15.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A DRESSMAKER employment by the day or week, or at her home; can operate on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson machines. Call or address Dressmaker, No. 15 West 27th-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker solicits engagements by the day; expert on boys' suits; terms reasonable; best reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 370 West 32d-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING CAPABLE and reliable colored servants for every capacity, should call at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., at the shortest notice.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance in Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, ENGLISH, Scotch, and Irish female servants found at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. HILD'S German Institute.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a few more engagements as ladies' fashionable hair-dresser, by the week or month. Call or address No. 31 West 13th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MARRIED Scotch woman would like to take charge of a gentleman's house during his family's absence to the country or Europe; ten years' unexceptionable reference given. Call or address J. W., No. 354 West 38th-st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SWEDISH MARRIED woman, to take charge of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family; can produce the best of City reference for character, &c., that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire for S. at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A QUIET AMERICAN woman wishes the charge of a furnished house in the City this Summer. Call on Miss Barber, No. 113 West 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY GOOD German girl, as general house-worker for a private family; City or country; reference for the last seven years. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 413 West 35th-st., rear, top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do house-work in a small private family; has no objection to the country; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 32 Hester-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do house-work for a small family; excellent City references. Apply at No. 413 West 35th-st., rear, top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general house-work for a small family; good washer and ironer; excellent City references. Call at No. 413 West 35th-st., top floor, rear.

LADIES' MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS SWISS ladies' maid, who speaks French, German, and English, wishes a situation; with a lady about to travel preferred; unexceptionable City reference. Address S. S., Box 57 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish woman who speaks good English, as lady's maid and to do sewing, in a small family; operates on several machines; with a lady going to Europe preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 334 East 22d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH; FULLY COMPETENT to attend a lady, or as nursery-maid with a family going to Europe; experienced packer; never sea-sick; expert hair-dresser; thorough dress-maker and milliner; City references. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR chamber-maid and seamstress, by a very respectable young woman, highly recommended as being an excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, and do kinds of fine sewing, dress hair neatly; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY COMPETENT maid; understands her duties perfectly; speaks the languages for traveling; is a beautiful hair-dresser; best of references. Call at the French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID TO go to Europe; has the best of references and accustomed to traveling. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, neat and tidy, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several years' reference from former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS PROFESSED laundress; five years' City reference to one family, one year to another; age thirty; wages $20 or $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; has best of City reference. Call or address No. 1,023 6th-av., between 56th and 57th-sts., in the fruit-store.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Mrs. Whitehead, No. 112 West 26th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as laundress in a private family; understands fluting. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 342 West 25th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; reliable and trustworthy; City reference. Call at No. 161 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class laundress; City references. Call at No. 464 3d-av., fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BEST CITY REFERENCES. Call at No. 166 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—INFANTS OR GROWING CHILdren, or invalids; very respectable; best City references; eight years in her last place; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; also, growing children and invalids. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very neat, tidy young Protestant girl; is extremely fond and careful of children; is a good family seamstress; has operated on machine; has no objections to travel South or West with an invalid lady. Has best references. Wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as infant nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of an infant; is very neat, tidy, and nice looking; has unexceptionable reference from where she has lived in the City. Apply at Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN CAPABLE of taking full charge of an infant and bringing it up by the bottle; can produce the best of testimonials as to character and ability from parties who can be seen. Inquire for H., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—FOR AN INFANT OR GROWN children; will take entire or partial charge; age, thirty; neat, cheerful, healthy, sober, a neat plain sewer; unexceptional City reference from last employer; wages, $18. At Aubrey's Select Family office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to travel. Call at or address No. 15 East 22d-st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, who is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as nurse to growing children and sew; is a very good seamstress; is smart, willing, and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, 48 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO take care of children; willing to go in the country; can give good reference. Call at No. 389 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, as weekly or monthly nurse; can be engaged immediately; best physicians and families. Address Nurse, No. 449 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages not so much an object as a nice home; first-class City references. Call at No. 598 8th-av., south-east corner of 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and lady's maid, or to assist in light chamber-work; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—SIX YEARS' REFERence to family at whose house she can be seen; disengaged 11th; understands dress-making perfectly; wages $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; country preferred during Summer; best City reference. Call at 53 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT young woman, as a regular family seamstress; is very highly recommended; operates on several machines. To be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO can finish and trim dresses handsomely wishes work in families by the day. Call at 205 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS PROFESSED waitress; perfectly capable of filling a man's place at waiting, making salads, and the care of plate; neat, quick, genteel; best City reference to last employer; wages, $18. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to procure situations for her waitress and chamber-maid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply from 1 till 3 at No. 32 East 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class waitress; is willing to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman with ten years' first-class reference from last employer. Can be seen at Mrs. Irwin's, No. 625 2d-av., corner 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress; understands salads and care of silver; best reference from last place. Call at No. 252 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN BOY, AGED FIFTEEN, wishes to learn a trade, and will endeavor to make himself useful to his employer. Call on or address WILLIAM VIOAT, No. 349 East 46th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN YEARS old, with a pretty good education, conversant with English and German, and some knowledge of architecture, drawing, and book-keeping, desires a suitable position, either as an assistant with an architect, or to enter into commercial business, at a moderate salary. Address APPRENTICE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A PRACtical phonographer. Address H. P. L., West Farms, N. Y.

BAR-KEEPER.—BY AN HONEST, SOBER man; can give former employers as references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., rear house.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, AS first-class waiter in a private family; holds long and excellent references from the family he served in London City; also good City reference from present place. Call or address W. B., No. 552 6th-av., for two days.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—GOOD CITY references from first-class families. Address H., Box No. 56 Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN young man, aged twenty-three years, who is well skilled in careing and driving horses, particularly careful in driving, as his reference will show; is willing to make himself generally useful in milking, assisting in garden, &c., if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable young married man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; can milk, and willing to assist in the garden if required; wishes a cottage; can furnish City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A THOROUGHly competent man and wife; the man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and generally useful man on a farm or a gentleman's place, and the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS CApable young man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and generally useful man; is very neat, intelligent and respectful; tries to please; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, (German,) who has lived with first-class families in this City; best City reference. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 6 East 18th-st., in private stable.

COACHMAN—OF RESPECTABLE APpearance, and of first-class character and long experience, wants a situation; is a competent driver in all harness; can be highly recommended. Address or call on B. B., No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant single young man; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; can milk; first-class reference. Address K, Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent coachman and groom, (aged forty, Scotch;) can refer to some of the best families in the City. Call or address Coachman, No. 235 East 20th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give the best of City reference. Call or address W. A. Tyler, last employer, No. 58 Broad-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener or gardener alone; thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses and all that belongs to them; satisfactory reference given. Address J. B., No. 15 John-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A private family; understands his business thoroughly, which his references will show; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, single, as coachman and groom; can milk; is willing; three years references from his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A careful City driver; thoroughly understands his business; always kind to his horses and attentive to his business; can give six years of best City references. Address Coachman, No. 116 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single; first-class references from last employer. Call or address J. P., No. 20 East 39th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands his business; ten years' reference from his last employer. Call or address A. V. F., No. 163 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant man; best of City reference; no objections to town or country. Call or address T. R., No. 32 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATEly from Europe; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; country preferred; City references. Address T. C., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man who thoroughly understands the management of horses; country preferred; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, SINGLE American, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references; City or country driver. Address J. H. C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY MIDDLE-aged Englishman, as coachman out of the City. Address H. H., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks French, German, and English, to travel to Europe with a private family; has traveled all over Europe. Best recommendation. Address Courier, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARMWORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—By a man and wife, no children, understands all branches of farm-work, plowing, sowing, driving oxen and horses, milking, plain gardening, &c.; wife is a good plain cook; also good washer and ironer; likewise chamber-maid; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN and wife without incumbrance, to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farm-work and care of horses. Apply, by letter, for one week, to John R. Jones, Leonia Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey.

FOOTMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as footman or under butler; has a good knowledge of business; is sober, honest, and well conducted; can be highly recommended. Call or address J. C., No. 32 Lexington-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and flower grounds; will be found willing and obliging and not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Address Gardener, Box 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A married man, small family, having the required practical knowledge in each department; also stock; references first-class. Address Reliable for two days, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, and lawn; best of City reference from present employer. Address A. B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH man who has had three years' experience in fruits, vegetables, and flowers. Address J. S., No. 67 Nassau-st.

HARNESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD HARness-maker, a situation in the above business. Address Casper Starke, Melrose, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant, from the north of Ireland, wants work in this City or country; understands driving and the care of horses, also plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate, and has testimonials. Inquire at No. 287 Bowery.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young man; highly respectable; City recommended as being honest, sober, obliging; good waiter; speaks French, German, and other languages fluently; understands care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; terms moderate. Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young German as waiter or valet, or to take care of an invalid gentleman, in all of which capacities he has had experience; prefers going to Europe with a family; excellent references. Address G. H., Box No. 92 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, (Protestant,) with good City recommendations; thoroughly understands his duties; has no objection to the country. Address W. B., No. 1,235 Broadway, in the Circulating Library.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS A first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; his wife as chamber-maid, or will make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a single, Protestant young man; no objection to go in the country; has reference. Address William, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS waiter, of long experience. Apply or address J. A., No. 34 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFIcient colored man; understands his business in every respect, and has excellent references. Call or address No. 115 West 52d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid; no one need apply without City references, and unless the last employer in the City can be seen. Apply at No. 313 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square, north, this (Wednesday) morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock only.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, ENGLISH, Scotch or French, in small private family, uptown; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer; he coachman and groom; both willing and respectful. Apply to R. WARD, No. 116 Franklin-st., after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A thoroughly competent laundress; also a waitress; none but those with first-class references will be accepted. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 5 West 36th-st.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY in the City, a first-class Protestant chamber-maid. German, Dane, or Swede preferred. Reference required. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AS companion and tutor for a young boy. Apply, stating qualifications and references, to I. S., Post-office Box No. 185.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK and wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 350 West 28th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE
SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st.

DEPOSITS made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1—SIX PER CENT. from $1 to $5,000.
T. W. DECKER, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3; and on Monday evening from 5 to 7. Assets, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. SIX PER CENT. interest paid.
Money deposited on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1. Bank-books in English, French, and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Prest.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Deposits made on or before April 10 will be entitled to interest from April 1. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 4 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,244,878 64.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORner 8th-av. and 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets.........$2,970,974 26 | Surplus.........$238,442 49

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States."
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS
OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November.

The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000. After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the outstanding consolidation certificates of this Company be paid on the same day at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

Transfer-books for both the capital stock and consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 19th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 26th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BOWLES, BROTHERS & CO.—IN Bankruptcy.—Notice: All persons having claims against the above firm are requested to make oath to the same before a Register in Bankruptcy, and hand them to the undersigned, immediately, that proper action may be taken thereon.
ALBERT VAN WAGNER,
Of Counsel for the Assignee, No. 128 Broadway.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 4, 1873.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NO. 33 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office.
THEODORE BERDELL.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO'S.,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

STORAGE
AND SAFE KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th st.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, built expressly for the purpose, NOS. 112 TO 111 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.
PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse.
THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

DUMB WAITERS, HOISTING MAchines, and fire-escape elevators, the most improved. Patented Dec. 3, 1872. L. CARRIER, patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 119 West 45th-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH COOLer is the best. ALEX M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, for the employment of Bible women, will be held at the Bible House, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock M.; addresses by Rev. N. W. CONKLIN, D. D., of this City, and Rev. THOS. M. EDDY, D. D.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of the Presbyterian Hospital will be held at the Hospital, on 70th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., on Wednesday next, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
HENRY M. TABER,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873. Recording Secretary.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING SCHOOLS should send for *Mutual Plan* for introductions throughout the country. Address (with stamp,) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway. Schools promptly supplied.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, AN EXperienced teacher, desires pupils in Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics and English branches; would take a school; best of testimonials. Address W. W. F., No. 105 East 24th-st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and American governesses, teachers, maids, and nurses, for City, country, or voyaging; all kinds of servants. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN TRAVELING in Europe wishes to sell a pair of bright bay
KENTUCKY HORSES,
sixteen hands high, six years old, warranted sound and kind every way; harness will be sold if wanted. Can be seen to-day from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M., at No. 128 West 14th-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wants to sell his horses; sixteen hands, only six years old, stylish blacks, long tails, sound and kind in every way; also, a Brewster landau and harness. No. 128 West 31st-st., or G. W. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

A HORSE FOR SALE—SIX YEARS old, stylish, suited for light work, or for a gentleman to drive; to be sold with or without light grocery wagon and harness. Apply at No. 299 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF HORSES, one a perfect coupé horse, the property of a gentleman going abroad; must be sold within a week. Apply at private stable, No. 148 West 17th-st.

HARNESS FOR SALE.—LOW FINE new silver-plated phaeton harness; also, light double and single harness made in finest manner, with Moffat's best leather. No. 149 West 33d-st., second floor.

FOR SALE, REASONABLE—TWO YOUNG horses; one seven, the other eight; both sound, kind, and gentle. Inquire of M. JACOBS, No. 239 East 39th-st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—HORSES TO PASTURE, OR board, drive, and break. Address B. H. SEAMAN, Merrick, Long Island. Reference, S. B. M. Stokes, No. 52 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th-st.
English basement house; has second story vacant to offer, en suite or divided, with or without private table, temporarily or for the year. Mrs. Sumner is now ready to make arrangements for the Summer or year, for vacancies that will occur May 1.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 268 WEST 34TH-ST.
Two second-story and alcove rooms to let unfurnished with board; all improvements; good location. Also, two or three gentlemen can have good board.

NO. 109 EAST 28TH-ST.
Handsome rooms, furnished, with or without board; brown-stone house; splendid location; all modern improvements. Front room for a doctor's office.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.
Second floor, handsomely furnished, with board or private table if desired; terms moderate by the year; adults preferred.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV.,
Corner of 31st-st.—Elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table, by the year or season.

NO. 149 WEST 46TH-ST.
A very handsome bedroom and sitting-room to gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.
Large pleasant rooms to let for the Summer, with good board. Reference.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.
To let, with first-class board, large, handsome rooms on second floor to adults. References exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ABOUT MOVING in West 49th-st., near Broadway, would let, with board, to a party of adults, a second floor, where there are no other boarders. Address No. 413 West 57th-st., or Barker, Station G. Reference required.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, consisting of four airy, large rooms, and a suite of three on second floor, with private table; transiently or permanently; in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRable second floor, newly painted, with unexceptionable private table; also, two front rooms, fourth floor; house first class; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, second floor, with or without board; also, office for physician; location, lower part of Madison-av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Superior accommodations, with or without private meals, to gentlemen or a family. No. 38 West 31st-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., SECOND FLOOR, without or without private table; also, hall room, liberal concession for yearly arrangement or till Fall; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, bath-room; house and appointments first-class in every particular. Refer to H. R. DREW, No. 155 5th-av.

NO. 112 EAST 58TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs., two nicely furnished rooms, with board, if desired, in a private German family. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Second floor, also reception room, (to be vacated soon,) with or without board, or with private table, by the season or year.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 294.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, with board, will be vacant May 1; also, front room for a single gentleman. Summer prices. References.

TO LET—NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16th-st., second floor; one room on parlor floor, front basement; furnished or unfurnished; together or separate.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor bedroom to let with board; also third story back room, about the last week in April. References.

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; house adapted for gentlemen of quiet habits. No. 35 West 10th-st.

NO. 128 EAST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a parlor floor, the 1st of May; hot and cold water.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with unexceptionable table-board.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, for families or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A HEALTHY location, convenient to the City, wanted for the Summer months, for a gentleman and wife his mother, child, and servant, in a private family, where they will have a good table and comforts of a home. A small furnished house might be hired. Address, with reference and particulars, A. H. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country, in a very pleasant and healthy locality, can have the best accommodations in a large and commodious house, two and three-quarter hours from City, on line of New-Haven Road, on or after April 15. For particulars address A. P., Box No. 1,682, Post-office.

TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS families who are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodation at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars by calling at No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CAN ACCOMMOdate several persons with pleasant rooms; location healthy; fine shade; much fruit; terms moderate. Address H., Lock Box No. 36, Elizabeth, N. J.

PERSONS WISHING COUNTRY BOARD can learn of desirable accommodations by addressing Post-office Box No. 92, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEman desires a parlor and bedroom, or a large room, with full board, in a permanent location, on Madison-av., or between 24th and 34th sts. and Madison and 4th avs.; references given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 2,178.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the vicinity of 5th-av. and 21st-st.; an entire floor, for immediate occupation, containing parlor, bedroom, bath-room, and water-closet. Address J. F. L., Union Club, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; Water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
C. BANTA, Sec'y. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR, MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND HIPPODROME.
LAST FOUR DAYS!
At American Institute Building, (Rink,) corner 3d-av. and 63d-st.
NO ABATEMENT IN THE CROWDS
who flock in thousands at every entertainment to see the
LARGEST AND BEST SHOW IN THE WORLD!
Patronized alike by the
ELITE OF THE CITY, THE ARTISAN, THE MECHANIC, AND THE LABORER.
2,500 EXTRA CHAIRS
added to the seating capacity in the Hippodrome in the last two days, giving the Rink more than double the capacity for comfortably seating of any place of amusement in New-York.
☞ The success that has thus far attended the initial performance of this MASTODON OF SHOWS, has no parallel (in point of numbers) in the annals of amusement in this City.
LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD.
LARGEST TRAVELING MUSEUM IN THE WORLD.
LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS IN THE WORLD.
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES
in TWO SEPARATE RINGS, both in full view of the audience, AT THE SAME TIME.
☞ Mr. BARNUM would advise ladies and children to attend the performances in the afternoon, and thus avoid the crowds.
Doors open from 1 till 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Double Hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8.
Admission to all 50 cents; children under 9, 25 cents. A few reserved seats 25 cents extra.
☞ FREE ADMISSION TO ALL who purchase the "LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM," written by himself, a book of 800 pages, illustrated. Price reduced from $3 50 to $1 50.

L. B. LENT'S
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,
THE GREAT AMUSEMENT TRIUMPH OF 1873,
WILL REMAIN IN NEW-YORK
AT 4TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
as the entire Mammoth Establishment will positively commence a traveling tour through the New-England States on MONDAY, April 14.
NEW FEATURES AND FRESH NOVELTIES FOR THE CLOSING WEEK.
ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS,
and the wonderful array of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
with the extraordinary exhibition of
PHENOMENAL HUMAN CURIOSITIES.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON.
BRILLIANT EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 1 and 7. Arenic displays commence at 2 and 8. ONE FIFTY CENT TICKET ADMITS TO ALL THE SHOWS.
Children under 9 years 25 cents.

VOKES FAMILY—RETURN TO AMERICA.
Messrs. SHOOK and PALMER, of the Union-square Theatre, have the honor to announce that they have arranged with Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer for the appearance of the wonderful
VOKES FAMILY
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
for a BRIEF SEASON OF TWO WEEKS, commencing MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, on which occasion they will appear in one of their celebrated specialties. A full company from the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE will appear with the VOKES FAMILY. Sale of seats will begin on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the box-office, Niblo's Garden.

YE PSALMODIST 1773.
YE OLD FOLKS' CONCERTE.
Certain of ye Goode Old Anthems Fugues and other sette pieces will be played and sunge by a greate company of fifty
at
EAST-SIDE HALL, 86TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.,
on
THURSDAY EVE, APRIL 10, 1873.
Ye first Songe shall be at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT CORNELL MISSION, 76TH-ST.
Tickets, 50c. Seats not reserved.

Y. M. C. A.
YALE GLEE CLUB.
The only appearance this season in New-York, at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 10,
GLEES,
COLLEGE SONGS, &c.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at the hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL. MATINEES.
SATURDAY, April 12, 2 P. M.
A lecture on *Indoors*, by
GRACE GREENWOOD,
with a concert by the Imperial Russian Quartet of French Horn-blowers, from Daly's Fifth-avenue Theatre.
Tickets, with seats, 50 cents, at Schirmer's and the hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG'S MATINEE RECITALS,
SATURDAY, April 12, at 2½ P. M.
WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 2½ P. M.
Tickets admitting to both Recitals.........$2 00
Single tickets.........1 50
No reserved seats.
Can be had at Steinway's ware-rooms, the principal music-stores, and the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.
B. A. CLARK & CO.
WILL REMOVE FROM STORE NO. 661 BROADWAY ON MAY 1.
The large and rich stock of elegant silver-ware and cutlery now in store will positively be all closed out by auction to the highest bidder. Sale commencing TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, and continued daily until all is sold. On MONDAY, April 28, the entire fixtures of store, comprising:
Elegant black walnut and silver plated show cases.
Elegant black walnut counters and tables.
A large sofa, nearly new.
Store-shelving, &c., &c., &c.
The above stock is warranted first-class and from the best known makers. All must be sold previous to May 1.
Fixtures on exhibition previous to sales.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell by order of Messrs. Ogden & Clark, Real Estate Brokers, &c., Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square,
ON WEDNESDAY, April 9,
At 11 o'clock,
All the elegant household furniture, china, glassware, &c.
Also, carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, contained in the private dwelling-house, No. 544 Madison-av., near 53d-st. Madison-avenue cars pass the door.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNIture at No. 398 5th-av., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the above address, all the elegant furniture therein contained, consisting in part of inlaid tulip and black-walnut parlor suites, black-walnut library and dining-room furniture, carved black-walnut book cases, elegant ebony inlaid cabinets, tables and fancy stands, lounges, &c.; also, carved rosewood bed-room furniture, armoires, dressing bureaus, spring and curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, fine Axminster, velvet, and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths and rugs, together with fine China, glass and silver-plated ware; also, usual laundry and kitchen furniture and cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at Offices No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the matter of ALFRED WILD, bankrupt, on the 29th day of March, 1873, I will sell at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth (14) day of April, 1873, at 12 M., by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, seven second mortgage bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for $1,000 each, held by me as collateral security for a note of said company, indorsed by Alfred Wild.
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1873.

EDW. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ART.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS,
most of which have just arrived, and are now on exhibition, and will be sold at the gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st., on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
April 10 and 11, at 12 o'clock.
EDW. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 9, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons; cargo of American Eagle, and can be seen on Pier No. 12 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons; cargo of Meta, and can be seen at Pier No. 9 East River.
Immediately after, within store: 563 cases Valencia Oranges, ex. steam-ship City of Brooklyn, and can be seen on Pier No. 45 North River.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on April 14, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the United States District Court, District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the office of S. S. Morris, Esq., Register, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the outstanding claims of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, and of the undersigned as assignee thereof.—Dated April 3, 1873.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

ART AUCTION.
THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5th-av. and 14th-st., will commence the sale of Mr. JOHN SNEDECOR'S collection of FINE PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 5th-av.

WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF APPLES, PEARS, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, arbor vitae, beachs, hemlock, tube-roses, gladiolus, &c., at No. 18 Dey-st., TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock.
WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 BROADway, corner 4th-st., will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, a large collection of ENGLISH and AMERICAN LAW-BOOKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 9, and on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS will be acted, for the first time at this theatre, the favorite comedy by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., entitled,
OLD HEADS
AND
YOUNG HEARTS.
Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Linda Dietz, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. S. H. Griffiths, George Clarke, Louis James, G. F. Devere, D. Whiting, B. T. Ringgold, James Lewis, J. A. Mackey, Carroll, and Beekman.
*** The brilliant comedy, NEW-YEAR'S EVE, will be given for the LAST TIMES on TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVENING, and at the FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY.
An extra programme for EASTER MONDAY.
TUESDAY NIGHT, April 15, first time here of DIVORCE, which will be given with every scene new and the ORIGINAL CAST.
*** SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
LAST FIVE PERFORMANCES OF
UNCLE SAM; Or,
THE FLIRTATION.
LAST NIGHTS OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
LAST NIGHTS OF THIS BRILLIANT CAST; Mr. Harry Crisp, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. E. F. Ketchum, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. M. Golden, Miss Annie Deland, Miss Mary Cary, Miss Ella Dietz.
FAREWELL MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
*** EASTER MONDAY NIGHT, April 14, special realistic revival of the world-famous local drama,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT!
☞ Seats can now be secured.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NINTH WEEK OF
Mr. SOTHERN
in
HIS EXTRAORDINARY IMPERSONATIONS of
DAVID GARRICK
and
LORD DUNDREARY,
which will be presented
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
The following eminent artists will appear:

Mr. SOTHERN,	Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. J. B. POLK,	Mr. BISHOP,
Mr. CARROLL,	Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. LEONARD,	Mr. HOLLAND,
Mr. EDWIN,	Mr. CURRAN,
Mr. PECK,	
Miss KATHERINE ROGERS,	Mme. PONISI,
Miss ROSE COGHLAN,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Box-plan open one month in advance.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely, and carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
J. E. HAYES.........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
Last two weeks of the fourth edition of
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, IN WHICH
THE ACCREDITED APOSTLE OF FUN
has achieved a degree of success that has never been equaled in the annals of amusements in America.
The thronged audiences that nightly assemble at this elegant theatre, and who, by their lavish applause and hearty laughter, attest their appreciation and enjoyment of the admirable entertainment presented by the funny Fox and his faithful followers, afford undeniable evidence of the undiminished popularity of the "American Grimaldi" and his unrivaled corps of specialty artists. The most attractive performance in the city.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT
Edwin Booth.........Proprietor and Manager.
FOURTH WEEK,
22D to the 28TH
performance of
MR. BOUCICAULT
in the New Drama in 3 acts,
entitled
DADDY O'DOWD.
To the World-famous plays,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
ARRAH NA POGUE,
and KERRY,
Mr. Boucicault has now added a fourth picture of Irish Life and Scenery, destined, like those admirable pieces, to encircle the world with delightful entertainment.
EVERY NIGHT and
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Ned Buntline's thrilling realism,
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.
THE SCOUTS OF THE PRAIRIE.
Hon. W. F. CODY...the original...BUFFALO BILL
J. B. OMOHUNDRO...the original...TEXAS JACK
E. Z. C. JUDSON...famous as...NED BUNTLINE
Mlle. MORLACCHI, the peerless DANSEUSE.
A BAND OF PAWNEE INDIANS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
MONDAY NEXT, THE VOKES FAMILY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. STUART ROBSON.
POSITIVELY THIS WEEK ONLY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2
IMMENSE SUCCESS.	The young and
The inimitable	beautiful artist,
actor, Mr.	Miss
STUART ROBSON,	MINNIE FOSTER,
as Policeman	in her
A 1, 10.303,	protean Drama
in his new Drama	of the
LAW	MAD CAP.
in NEW-YORK.	Full of interest.

ACADEMY—FAREWELL OF MLLE. AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE,
AND THE NEW PARISIAN TROUPE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY AND A MATINEE.
THURSDAY, April 17, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
FRIDAY, April 8, LES CENT VIERGES.
SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, LA PERICHOLE.
The sale of seats commences MONDAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
COUSIN JACK,
AND MICAWBER,
every night this week and at the Saturday matinee.
Next week, Miss ETHEL in
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THE GASMEN.

The Strike Still Maintained—Demonstration by the Strikers—Police Arrangements—Arrests and Assaults.

All sorts of rumors were rife yesterday in relation to the intended movements of the gas-men on strike. In consequence of a statement that reached the Superintendent of the Manhattan Gas-works, late on Monday night, the force of police was increased largely, both at the Fourteenth and Eighteenth-street stations of the company. The men at work in both places were questioned closely, but denied any connection with the Gasmen's Protective Association, and declared they had not the remotest intention of joining the strike. An attack on the works was expected at 6 o'clock in the morning, when the day gang go on duty; but that hour passed without any demonstration on the part of the strikers. Early in the forenoon it was rumored that a demonstration had been made on the Metropolitan Gas-works, at Forty-second-street. The rumor, when investigated, was found to be groundless. In the vicinity of the New-York Gas-works, at First-avenue and Twenty-first-street, a good deal of excitement existed, and several small rows, which the police quickly quelled, took place. The strikers hung around in large numbers, and when any of the men employed in the works made their appearance, indulged in hooting. Superintendent Mowton, when questioned as to the condition of affairs in the gas-house, replied that the new men were making great progress; over 200 were at work, but as the better class attained efficiency, the bad ones were being weeded out. After last night, Mr. Mowton said, the consumers would be furnished with a full supply of gas. The Vice-President of the company, Mr. Lee, stated that under no circumstances would the demands of the men be acceded to.

About 11 o'clock the men on strike were, by order of their leaders, brought together in the New-York Assembly Rooms, on First-avenue. A number of delegates from the other gas-works were present, and promised that before night the strike would be general. The President of the Union then addressed the men as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Some riotous demonstrations have occurred in the streets last night and this morning, and these acts have been charged upon us by those who are using every means to vilify our characters. These accusations are made by enemies who wish to weaken our cause in this City. It is true that some disturbance has occurred, but the persons guilty of the outrages are not members of the Gasmen's Benevolent Union. These disorderly acts have been committed by paid agents of the gas companies for the purpose of casting odium upon our organization and to ruin our chances for success. Let us, as intelligent citizens, prove to the people at large that we are an orderly and law-abiding class, and that our single desire is to secure the success of our cause by legitimate measures alone. Let us conduct ourselves in such manner that the statements of our villifiers will be proven untrue, and that no member of this society shall have reason to blush for the action of his associates.

A DEMONSTRATION.

Delegates from the Manhattan Company's gas-works invited the men on strike to go over to the Eighteenth-street Station in a body, and march past the works. This course, it was argued, would encourage the men employed there to turn out. The invitation was accepted, and shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the strikers, to the number of 200, formed in line in front of the Assembly Rooms. Four abreast, they marched down First-avenue to Nineteenth-street, across Nineteenth-street to Ninth-avenue, down Ninth-avenue to Seventeenth-street, and into Campbell's Hall, on Seventeenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. As the strikers marched along they were followed by a crowd that augmented each moment, so that when a halt was called in Seventeenth-street more than 1,500 persons had assembled. The Manhattan Company was apprised by telegraph of the coming of the men, and a large force of police, under Capt. Saunders, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was on hand to receive them. After consulting for some time in Campbell's Hall, and being assured by some of the Eighteenth-street men that the gang in the works was ready to turn out, the strikers again formed in line and proceeded down Seventeenth-street toward the works. At Tenth-avenue the crowd was so great that the movements of the men could not well be seen from the sidewalk. An effort was made to pass down Seventeenth-street, but the police interfered, and the men retired. Subsequently they returned to the hall on Seventeenth-street, expressing—according to the police—an intention of effecting their purpose later in the evening, at any cost. The excitement at this time was at its height, and it was feared that a general attack on the works would be made. At 6 o'clock, the strikers again approached the works by way of Seventeenth-street. This time the police fearing that the intention of the strikers was to effect an entrance to the works and force out the night gang, used their clubs. The strikers fled indiscriminately, and without receiving any very serious damage. Reserves of police were summoned, and in a few minutes Capts. Burden and Washburne, with strong detachments of men, arrived on the scene. Shortly before dark the strikers reformed in line and proceeded back to their head-quarters in Twenty-second-street. Policemen were posted in force at all the approaches to the gas-house.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A STRIKER.

About an hour after the disturbance at the Manhattan Works, a TIMES reporter had an interview with the leader of the strikers. His account of the affair differed from that given by the police. After describing the precautions taken to prevent any of their number who were at all under the influence of liquor, joining the men that went to the Manhattan Gas-works, he said: "Our intention was to have gone down Seventeenth-street and simply march round the works. I was opposed to the idea, and advocating passing up Tenth-avenue in front of the works, but some of the Manhatten men said we would not be prevented. When we had crossed Tenth-avenue, and were proceeding down Seventeenth-street, the Captain of the Police, when we had gone someway down the block, raised his club and told us to go back. The men coming quickly after, pressed me forward, and at once the policemen rushed at us with their clubs. None of the men retaliated.

WHAT CAPT. SAUNDERS SAID.

Capt. Saunders, who was also interviewed concerning the matter, said that the strikers were flushed and excited, as if they had been drinking, and made two attempts to get into the company's yard. He had been reliably informed that the strikers were armed with pistols, and made no secret of showing them in front of the hall, on Seventeenth-street. Neither Capt. Saunders nor any of his men saw pistols with the strikers. None of the latter were hurt, but when leaving threatened (so said the Captain) to come back in the night. At the Fourteenth-street station of the Manhattan Company some twenty or thirty men made a sort of demonstration, but were quickly driven away by the Police. They, too, it is said, threatened to visit the works later on.

MEETING OF THE GASMEN.

At 9 o'clock a reporter of THE TIMES attended a meeting of the gasmen in Ferrar's Hall, on Avenue B, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The meeting was hardly organized when great cheering was heard in the street. Going out to ascertain the cause, the reporter saw a crowd of about 150 men coming toward the hall. Those inside came out and greeted the new-comers with cheers and cries of welcome. A majority of these men said they had been employed in the Eighteenth-street station of the Manhattan Works, but had concluded to join the strike for eight hours. Most of them belonged to the day gang, but several had struck after going into work at 6 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a general strike was anticipated to-morrow. Within a few minutes after this occurrence the reporter called at the Fourteenth-street station of the Manhattan works, and was informed that no strike had taken place, nor were there any signs of it. He next called at the Eighteenth-street works, and was told by Chief-Engineer Smith that all the men had come to work as usual; the foreman had just reported that every man was in his place and that no man had left the works since 6 o'clock. The men and employers contradict each other flatly, and both make their assertions with equal confidence. It is certain, however, that a large number of men representing themselves as employes of the Manhattan Gas-works met last night at Ferrar Hall, and declared themselves on strike. If all the men—a most improbable event—employed by the Manhattan Gas Company should strike to-day, the company's consumers would not be without a supply to-night.

In the Fourteenth-street station there are eight tanks, with a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet, and at the Eighteenth-street station ten tanks, with a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet, so that with the average consumption no danger exists of the consumers being taken unawares.

Up to a late hour last night everything in the vicinity of the New-York Gas-works was quiet, and although rumors are flying round about attacks on the different works, and a large force of police is kept on the ground, it is not probable that any demonstration will be made by the strikers.

Police Movements.

The police were kept busy yesterday in watching the movements of the gasmen, who have been on a strike since Saturday last, and preventing disturbances. Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Capt. Sanders, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were employed with the large force at their command in protecting the works of the New-York and the Manhattan Companies within their precincts. Superintendent Kelso received information, early yesterday morning, that a general strike was imminent during the day, and took the necessary measures for the concentration of large detachments of police at the gas-works threatened. At noon the gasmen recently in the employ of the New-York Gas-light Company, assembled at Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, with the intention of marching down to the works of the Manhattan Company, at Fourteenth-street and Avenue C, for the purpose of inducing the men to "strike" and leave the works. Capt. Tynan anticipating trouble, notified Superintendent Kelso, and taking with him about fifty policemen, arrived before the "strikers" and took possession of the buildings. When the procession arrived at the works they found the police in possession, and deeming it unwise under the circumstances to make any demonstration, they took their departure, vowing to return after nightfall when their movements could not be so readily perceived.

During the afternoon the "strikers" formed in procession to the number of probably 150 men, and marched through Fourteenth-street to the vicinity of the Manhattan Works at Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, North River. Capt. Tynan, learning their destination, promptly notified Superintendent Kelso by telegraph. The Superintendent transmitted the information received to Capt. Sanders, of the Sixteenth Precinct, directing him at the same time to use every means in his power to prevent interference with the gasmen in the Manhattan Works. Capt. Sanders, with a force of nearly 100 policemen, hastened to the threatened point and placed his men on guard about the building. On the arrival of the strikers they found that the police had anticipated their movements and were prepared to give them a warm reception. The strikers retired to a liquor-saloon near by and their organized an indignation meeting. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the police for their interference, and calling upon the men employed in the Manhattan Works to come out and join them in the strike. They also determined to force their way into the works, and to personally persuade their fellow-workmen to "strike." They then marched out in solid column down Seventeenth-street toward Tenth-avenue, with a view, evidently, of taking possession of a small building in Seventeenth-street, in which the connecting-valves, &c., are contained. Once in this building they could, in a few moments, shut off the supply of gas from the mains, and damage the machinery in such a manner that would take weeks to repair. To prevent the consummation of this object Capt. Sanders drew up his force in line across the street, and awaited the coming of the mob. With a yell they came down Seventeenth-street on a run, but brought up sharp on reaching the police line, which remained firm and solid, the men with upraised clubs, waiting for the order to charge, but finding the police so determined, they broke up into groups, and retired without striking a blow. The "strikers," however, lounged about the corners of the streets in the vicinity of the gas-works for some time, and the police were compelled to clear the sidewalks several times. Capt. Sanders telegraphed for reinforcements, and detachments soon arrived from the Ninth and Twenty-ninth Precincts, and remained on duty during the night.

The "strikers" soon after left, and forming in procession marched to the works of the Manhattan Company, at Fourteenth-street and Avenue C. Capt. Tynan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, being warned of their approach, hastened with all the force at his command to the works, and when the strikers appeared, they again found themselves foiled by the promptness of the police. They then dispersed to their homes. Superintendent Kelso remained at Police Central Office until a late hour last night, ready for any emergency that might arise. The whole police force is on duty, and large reserves are stationed in the precincts where trouble is apprehended.

Assaults by Strikers.

On Monday evening John Broenick, a German, thirty-five years of age, residing at No. 324 East Fifty-sixth-street, who had been working all day at the New-York Gaslight Company, foot of East Twenty-first-street, took a Second-avenue car on his way home. When the car reached Twenty-fourth-street a number of the gasmen engaged in the strike got on the rear platform of the car on which Broenick was riding, and beat him severely about the head. They then fled and made their escape. Broenick was taken to the East Twenty-second-street Police-station, where his wounds were dressed. He was subsequently escorted to his home by two policemen.

Christopher Hegeman, a German, residing at No. 303 West Fifty-third-street, was employed on Monday at the works of the New-York Gaslight Company, to supply the place of a stoker who had joined the "strikers." At 5 o'clock on Monday evening he left work and stepped on board a Second-avenue car en route for his home. When the car reached Twenty-seventh-street, six or eight of the gasmen who are on strike jumped on the car, seized Hegeman by the throat, dragged him off the car, and beat him about the head and body most unmercifully. His cries for help brought several policemen to the spot, but the cowardly assailants fled at the approach of the police. Officer Grennan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, however, pursued and captured one of them named James Brown, who was fully identified by Hegeman as one of the men who had assaulted him. He was locked up at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, and Hegeman, after being attended to by Police Surgeon Purdy, was taken to his home. Brown was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Coulter, at the Fourth District Police Court, and held in $300 bail for trial.

Dennis McDonnell, No. 365 First-avenue, was arrested by Capt. Tynan, yesterday, for having assaulted a man employed at the gas-works. He was committed by Justice Scott. The man whom he struck became alarmed, and ran off, so that his name could not be ascertained.

Geo. Green, also a striker, was arrested for disorderly conduct, standing about the corners, and intimidating the men as they emerged from the gas-works. He was lock'd up in the East Twenty second-street Police Station.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Six Indictments by the Grand Jury—The Assistant Cashier Admitted to Bail.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against Wm. H. Merritt, the Assistant Cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, for forgery in the third degree, thus taking the case entirely away from the jurisdiction of the Mayor, as was predicted in yesterday's TIMES. Two other indictments were also found against Merritt—one charging him with embezzlement and the other with grand larceny. Merritt, who was in the Mayor's Office at the time these indictments were brought into Court by the Grand Jury, was therefore taken to the District-Attorney's Office, and was, on the application of Ex-Judge Garvin, his counsel, admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000. His sureties were Messrs. David Allerton, of One Hundredth-street and Third-avenue, and Wm. C. Moore, of No. 13 East Forty-sixth-street.

Three fresh indictments were also found against James Irving Peck, the late receiving teller of the Bank, who was arrested and bailed on Saturday last on a charge of embezzlement. These new indictments charge him with forgery, larceny, and embezzlement. In view of the fact that he is now under bail to the extent of $30,000 it is probable that he will not be arrested upon the present action of the Grand Jury, but the question is still under consideration.

Several of the clerks and officials of the Bull's Head Bank were under examination yesterday by the Grand Jury, who will to-day, it is said, present further indictments of about five in number.

Further examination of the affairs of the bank yesterday resulted in the discovery of considerable cumulative evidence tending to increase the proof of Merritt's complicity in the defalcations that have been perpetrated. One of the clerks, also, it is alleged, was induced, through fear of consequences, to tell all he knew about the way in which the robbery of the funds has been carried on. His statement, which tends to considerably elucidate the late mystery, was brought before the notice of the Grand Jury. It is also expected that other exposés will be made by other parties during the day in order to shield themselves from the grasp of the law and the disagreeable consequences likely to follow.

A meeting of the directors was held last night, A. S. Cameron, the President, in the chair. The business transacted was of a routine character, referring to the necessary legal steps to be taken in the resuscitation of the bank. It was also resolved to call upon stockholders to formally resign their old shares into the hands of the committee, and in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted at the stockholders' meeting.

Mr. Cameron stated to a TIMES reporter that he hoped the affairs would be so settled as to permit of the bank being reopened early next week.

The Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute met yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in the Cooper Union building, Dr. J. V. C. Smith presiding. Items of interest as to fruit prospects were gathered from various sources. Papers on farming in Nebraska and Minnesota were read, and matters of interest to farmers and others discussed. For full report of proceedings see THE WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

WRECKED IN THE FOG.

Accident in the Sound—The Elm City Aground—No Lives Lost—Details of the Occurrence.

Yesterday morning an exciting rumor gained rapid circulation down town, to the effect that the Sound steamer Elm City, of the New-Haven line, had run ashore and sunk, off Throgg's Neck. The report did not state that any lives had been lost, but, as there were no assurances to the contrary, the very meagreness of the story filled with a vague dread all who had friends aboard. Nothing more definite was known until the arrival of the Sound steamer which had been due early in the morning, but had been detained by the fog. Then the hope that all were safe was confirmed, and soon after the passengers of the wrecked vessel themselves arrived on the steamer New-Haven of the same line. All were safe and sound, had thoroughly recovered from their fright, and had not even lost an article of their baggage.

A VISIT TO THE WRECK.

A TIMES reporter visited the wreck yesterday afternoon. She was lying about half way between the Long Island and Westchester County shores, just below City Island, and in a line diagonally crossing the Sound, with Throgg's Point light on the mainland and King's Point light on Long Island, the two points being about eight miles distant. The steamer, a large side-wheeler, with two smoke-stacks, had listed to port, and was under water above the guards, so that a portion of the main deck was submerged. She had settled at the stern, and it was apparent that she was hard aground from end to end, on a reef called the Stepping Stones. She was surrounded by lighters, loading with the cargo, which was being rapidly removed by a large force of men. Above and below in the Sound scores of sloops and schooners had anchored, or hove to await the clearing off of the thick fog which had been the cause of the Elm City's mishap. About 100 feet westward of the steamer was a buoy, showing that she had gone but a very short distance from the channel when she grounded. In fact, subsequent investigation showed that had the steamer been eighty feet to the westward she would have been in deep water.

When the reporter arrived, Capt. Peck was cruising round his stranded vessel in a small boat, taking soundings. At the conclusion of his labors, he told the story of the accident. It was substantially as follows:

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Elm City left her pier on the East River at 12¼ on Monday night, having vainly waited an hour and a quarter beyond her usual time of starting for the fog to lift. She had on board 100 passengers, about half of whom were ladies and children, and an assorted cargo. She steamed at half speed up the river to the entrance of the Sound, using her whistle frequently. After passing Riker's Island the last landmark distinguishable was the shore near Whitestone, where the Sound turns sharply to the eastward.

The Captain was with the pilot in the pilot-house, and the hour was after 1 in the morning. He knew that there was another abrupt turn at Throgg's Point, just above, but as the fog was too dense to permit the light to be seen, he expected to hear the bell which the light-house keeper is required to set ringing in thick weather. He did not hear it, so he whistled for the signal again and again, and lay to for a few minutes. Receiving no answer, he steered ahead through the darkness for seven minutes, steering by compass. Thinking that he had then reached the point, he changed the steamer's course by hauling up a half point to the northward, to make sure of clearing the Stepping-stones Reef, which are north-north-east from Throgg's Point. Suddenly the ship struck with a shock heavy enough to immediately arouse all the passengers, among whom the greatest excitement was caused. There was a scramble for life-preservers, and all began hastily dressing. The captain was on the saloon deck at the moment, and, realizing his position, had presence of mind enough to seize a newspaper, coolly put a cigar in his mouth, and walk leisurely forward, assuring the frightened passengers that there was no danger. He walked very slowly, he said, pretending to be smoking his cigar, but he was "in considerable of a hurry," to use his own words. By his coolness he probably prevented a panic. The ship's boats were immediately lowered, the life-rafts floated, and the passengers informed that they would be put ashore at once, if they desired it, but they were advised to stay aboard for the present, as there was no immediate danger of the ship sinking. The Captain soon quieted the fears of his passengers, whose conduct he praised highly, and all consented to remain. They all stayed on board until daylight, when the propeller New-Haven, of the same line, which passed on its way to the City, was signaled. All the passengers were safely transfered to her, and brought back to this City.

THE INJURIES TO THE VESSEL.

The Elm City was stove in amidships, and the main deck was badly sprung. She filled in about a half hour, and settled down on the rocks with the water above her deck. At low tide there is only five feet of water on this reef, and the tide rises about five feet. The cargo was smaller than usual. It was all stowed on the main deck and only the lower portion was wet. Four lighters was loaded with it yesterday, and it was all dispatched back to this City. It was impossible to estimate the damage, but it is probably slight. Neither can the damage to the steamer be approximated until she is raised, without the services of a diver. Capt. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company, visited the vessel yesterday. He thinks that she can be pumped out and raised, and the work will be immediately begun. Several thousand dollars will probably be necessary to repair the rent in her hull and other minor injuries, and the damage to the handsome fittings in the ladies' cabin will also swell the cost. Her machinery is probably uninjured, as it is nearly all above the water. Her furnaces are on the guards, and the accident did not put out the fires.

Capt. Frederick J. Peck has been in command of the Elm City for three years, and has been a commander in the company's service for eight years. He never before had any serious accident on any steamer under his care. He appeared to be a very gentlemanly officer, and disliked to blame any one but himself for what had happened, but could not but attribute the catastrophe to the neglect of duty of the light-house keeper at Throgg's Point, who did not ring the fog-bell until after the steamer struck.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER'S STORY.

The keeper of the light, John Hart, who has been stationed there for four years, was visited by the reporter. He declared that he began ringing the bell at 1:05, when he first heard the whistle of the Elm City, just below the point. He rang until 2:10, and stopped because the fog had partially lifted. The bell is a large one and rings by clock-work machinery which runs for an hour after being wound up. He asserts that the fog was not thick, as he saw the Elm City lay-to for about fifteen minutes before steaming in just as the Continental passed going the other way. He could hear the fog-whistle at Execution Point, which is eight miles above. He says that the fog thickened again at 4 A. M. yesterday, and lasted until noon, during the whole of which time he rung his bell. Hart sent his account of the accident to Commodore Strong yesterday morning, and insists that he is not to blame. Commodore Strong, the Light-house Inspector for this district, will, without delay, make inquiries into the alleged negligence on the part of the light-keeper, and if he is found guilty he will be instantly dismissed the service.

The Elm City was a good steamer of 1,050 tons register, and was built by Samuel Sneiden, in this City, in 1855. She was 280 feet in length, 35 feet beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. She has a vertical beam engine, with 65 inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke of piston, and was owned by the New-York and New-Haven Steam-boat Company. Her draught of water was about 6 feet. She has been a very successful and popular boat ever since she was put on the route. Latterly she has been thoroughly overhauled, and was in excellent condition for regular business. During the war the Elm City was chartered by the Government as a transport, and in 1862 she became a portion of the United States Sanitary Commission Fleet, as hospital ship in the Pamunkey and James Rivers.

Railroad Accident in the City.

Yesterday, Thomas Fulmer, aged twenty-six, of No. 381 East Eighty-fourth-street, driver of Car No. 132 of the Second-avenue line, fell from the front platform of the car at Thirty-seventh-street, and the wheels of the car passed over and broke his left arm. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Frank McKenney, aged thirty-one, of No. 431 East Forty-first-street, last evening attempted to jump on a Hudson River Railroad train, at Forth-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, while it was in motion. He fell on the track, and the locomotive and two cars passed over his legs, severing both feet from his body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Martin Sexton, aged twenty-one, of No. 41 Clarkson-street, while engaged yesterday with others lowering a freight-car of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to a barge at Pier No. 49 North River, caught his right arm in a chain, and had it severed at the elbow. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

Meeting of the Commissioners Yesterday—How they Feel their Approaching Dissolution.

Things were decidedly gloomy, yesterday, in that part of Castle Garden which is devoted to the uses of the Commissioners of Emigration for their semi-monthly reunions. The prospect from Albany day by day has presented no encouraging features to the guardians of the wants of the hungry, poverty-stricken emigrant, and it seems probable that they will soon pack up their loose luggage, shake off the dust from their shoes, and leave Castle Garden and the lean fund for its support to other officials—sadly aggrieved by legislative enactment. But the Commissioners don't care. It is a poor office; lots of work, and no pay; a vain, empty ambition may exist to acquire it, but when the aspirant takes his seat in the board, he finds, like the Dead Sea apple, it is fair to look upon, but the possession brings no enjoyment. That's the way the Commissioners argue. There is one advantage which they forgot to mention, however—they have a good place to go to and keep dry on rainy days. The Commissioners straggled in slowly yesterday at about their usual hour of meeting. They seated themselves methodically in the big arm chairs around the long table, where, for so many seasons, they have been wont to gather and hold lively discussions upon sectarian topics. Richard O'Gorman sat at the head. His countenance wore a subdued, resigned expression, as though debating whether he should sling down "right bower," take the first trick, and lose the last, or keep back his play. But Richard held no trumps, and before the meeting was over he gracefully acknowledged the corn, and the wonderful changes since the palmy days of the Ring. Unlike his illustrious predecessor, although sorely beset, he did not cry out aloud, "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" but seemed to think he could get along on Shanks' mare for a while. Few of the members felt very jolly. To be sure there were slight attempts at hilarity, but they took like fun at a funeral. The last day of Carthage drew nigh, and none knew it better than the Commissioners.

President O'Gorman called the meeting to order at about 3 o'clock, and the reading of the minutes of the last session was proceeded with in a tone gently modulated to the occasion, by Superintendent Casserly. This occupied some little time and proved quite interesting. The pathos in the tones of the speaker in some portions being quite touching. Then a little talk ensued in regard to the amount of "rhino" on hand, a question which will prove quite interesting to the heirs of the present administration, and who will naturally wish for an estimate of the value of their inheritance, minus the undertaking expenses. Then James B. Nicholson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, arose and said he had carefully prepared a little statement which would serve so clarify the condition of monetary matters. He then submitted the following table, saying that he thought somebody ought to go to Albany and try to get back the $175,000 which the State owes the Commissioners of Emigration.

LIABILITIES.

Due to contractors	$23,000
Due for supplies, &c.	40,000
Due on 30th of April for salaries	11,000
Due on 30th of April for additional supplies say	13,000
Due Broadway Bank, loan	10,000
Total liabilities April 30, 1873	$97,000

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, available	$8,000
Cash receipts for month of April	40,000
Total	$48,000
Deficiency April 30, 1873	49,000

Office Commissioners of Emigration, April 8, 1873.

Then the board appointed Commissioners Lynch and Kaufmann a committee to go to Albany forthwith and make the proper representations to obtain the $175,000 mentioned by Commissioner Nicholson. President O'Gorman said that, if there was no other business before the board, a motion to adjourn would be in order. This did not seem to take, however. It was the last day and there must be reconciliation. The cliques of the board had been at swords' points long enough. Each had been accused of something or other in the papers, or before the Legislature.

Mr. Lynch first had his little say, in which he spoke of his course in the board, of the small amount of patronage he had asked for, &c. Then Mr. Kaufmann told his story, and Mr. Wallach, and Mr. Hart. The latter spoke at length concerning his capacities as a "fightist," an appellation which he claimed had been applied to him by one of his opponents. Each of the speakers wished to be pardoned by the other members for any past hard words or unfounded insinuations, &c. Then President O'Gorman humorously and sadly said that it was quite evident that the decease of the present board was near at hand, and that it was very pleasant to see such a reconciliation among brethren just before approaching dissolution. He had served at the head of this and other boards, but never in one which so thoroughly performed its work as the present. He felt sad at the thought of parting from those he had known so long and well, but he should always be glad to walk hand in hand with the same laborers in any other field where nobility, high-mindedness, and manhood were requisites. President O'Gorman quoted several touching bits of poetry, and wound up in splendid style. Then the Commissioners, who do not expect to hold the positions much longer, went away, and little but the scratching of the secretary's pen and the occasional splash of the sea against the walls of the Battery, broke the silence of the hall of the Commissioners.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Charter—Resolutions from the Committee on Legislation.

The Committee of Seventy met last evening. Promptly at 8 the Chairman, Mr. James M. Brown, called the meeting to order, and, quickly disposing of roll call and minutes of previous session, called for reports of committees.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, responded, and read the following report and accompanying resolutions:

Since the last meeting of your body, the City charter has made no satisfactory progress. Various schemes, in regard to the appointing power, have been presented, considered for a time, and properly abandoned. The plan now under consideration in the Senate—giving the general power of appointment to the Mayor, with confirmation by the Board of Aldermen—is coupled with an indefensible qualification, whereby certain officers are excepted from its operation. Nothing will satisfy the people whom you represent except the simple and plain proposition which you have so many times reiterated. The power to appoint all officers, without exception, must be given to the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. This plan is sound in principle, readily comprehended by all, and practicable in its operation. The scheme for retaining certain officers is illogical, founded on partisan considerations, and offensive to all unprejudiced men.

Your committee, at this late stage of the discussion, do not propose to argue this question. They simply submit this report that an opportunity may be given to announce to the public your faithful adherence to the plan of City Government which you have proposed to the Committee of the Legislature. It is strongly to be hoped that, should the charter pass the Senate in its present form, conference committees of the two Houses will agree to leave the whole subject of appointment where it properly belongs.

We respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the power of appointment to offices under the City charter, should be vested in the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. To this there must be absolutely no exception, and we unqualifiedly condemn the scheme now under consideration in the Senate, which excepts from the general power of appointment certain specified officers, as unsound in principle, and so plainly partisan as to have properly no place in the City's organic law. We respectfully call upon the members of the Senate to act in a patriotic spirit, and to vest the power of appointment in its most simple form—in the Mayor and the Aldermen.

Resolved, That the thanks of all good citizens are eminently due to those Senators, who, rising above party considerations, have insisted that our municipal Government should be organized upon correct principles and without reference to temporary party advantages.

The resolutions were adopted without dissent, and the committee adjourned for the night.

The Bar Association.

A regular meeting of the members of the Bar Association was held last evening, Mr. W. M. Evarts presiding.

Mr. D. J. Newland, on behalf of the Committee on the Amendments of the Law, submitted the following amendment to the law on evidence:

> A bill to provide that comparison of a disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of a judge to be genuine, shall be submitted to be made by witnesses, and the evidence of witnesses respecting the same may be submitted to a court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing in dispute.

The bill was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislature.

In reference to the motion to urge the appointment of judges, instead of their election, Prof. Dwight, Messrs. Clinton, Silliman, Peckham, and Sargent were appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration and adopt measures to secure that end.

A resolution was adopted to request the Legislature to take some steps to compel the publication of the statutes of the State immediately after their passage and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the laborers on the big pipes, at the pipe-yard, to April 1, $6,800.

Chief of Police Joseph Pierson, of Baltimore, Md., accompanied by Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, visited the Tombs yesterday.

Mary W. D. Felt recovered, yesterday, before a Sheriff's jury, $6,000 damages against the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury* for slander.

Rev. Henri-Louis Grandlienard, formerly of Baltimore and Hagerstown, Md., has assumed the position of pastor of the French Evangelical Church at University-place.

Joseph McGiff, aged twenty-two years, of Sixty-fourth-street, was yesterday committed for trial by Judge McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, on a charge of brutally kicking his aged mother, Mary J. McGiff.

The Republican Social Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District has appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Munnee; Secretary, Clark F. Whittemore; Treasurer, S. N. Simonson.

Edward Richards, the young man who has been lying in jail for a long time under a charge of manslaughter on the high seas, was yesterday discharged on his own recognizance by United States Commissioner Osborne.

The members of the Produce Exchange held another meeting yesterday, with reference to the adoption of the new series of by-laws, each one being voted on separately. It was resolved to close the Exchange on Good Friday.

The hearing of the case of Daniel Wright, charged with altering a twenty-five cent internal revenue stamp imprinted on a share certificate of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad was adjourned by Commissioner Osborne until Saturday.

The accident to the Elm City will not in any way interfere with the regular business of the New-Haven Steam-boat Company, as the Granite State has been chartered to take the place of the stranded vessel. She will leave at 11 P. M. to-day.

Joseph Edwards Rodgers, nineteen years old, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of having, with another not yet arrested, knocked down William Coote, an emigrant, in Greenwich street, yesterday morning, and robbed him of $3.

The American Prize Association, a swindling lottery scheme, is again in full operation in this City. In order to delude people, the circulars issued give what purports to be an indorsement of the concern by THE TIMES. It is only necessary to say that the paragraph never appeared in this paper.

BROOKLYN.

The City Treasurer's weekly statement shows a balance of $3,276,618 on deposit to the credit of the city at the end of last week.

During last year $88,110 was expended for street cleaning, including the removal of snow from Fulton-street, being $36,890 less than the appropriation.

Wm. Helbig, living on the corner of Graham-avenue and Debevoise-street, went home drunk, and drove his wife out of the house with an ax. Helbig was arrested.

The carpenters have not yet struck, although they are sending committees around to demand of the employers information as to the amount they are paying to their men.

The Corporation Counsel has rendered an opinion on Swift's Offal bills. He thinks the city might refuse payment on technical grounds, but considers their payment proper in equity.

On Monday night, Frank Hesse, a German, returned to his home, No. 140 Throop-avenue, intoxicated, and, entering his daughter's room, kicked her, and attempted to stab her with a huge knife, when the officer entered and arrested him.

The annual conference of the Brooklyn Presbytery is in progress at the Presbyterian Rooms in Fulton-street. Among the clergymen present at yesterday's session were Dr. Talmage, who preached the opening sermon; Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Revs. Van Dyke, Rockwell, McClellan, and Butler.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Oneida Boat Club of Jersey City has elected George W. Wheeler, President, and Henry S. Spears, Vice-President.

The Newark Board of Excise granted forty-five licenses at its session on Monday evening. Only two cases were reported adversely.

The Jersey City Board of Works organized yesterday. Dr. John M. Cornelison was elected President, and Henry H. Newkirk, clerk.

The man who shot himself in Dalton's gun-shop, in Jersey City, on Monday, was yesterday identified by his brother and sister as Edward L. Wyman.

The Orange Common Council has ordered the necessary action taken to allow the horse-cars to be run on Sunday, and there is every probability that the line will be running on Sunday next.

Dr. John M. Cornelison, Postmaster Henry A. Greene, and Benjamin J. Clarke, Esq., have been appointed a commission to locate the new Post-office to be erected in Jersey City. The appropriation for the purchase of a site is $100,000.

Myron C. Bannister, who has been for some months confined in the Hudson County Jail, for debt, was yesterday ordered to be discharged, when his creditors procured an order for his recommittal, by filing bonds to pay his board at the rate of $3 a week. Mr. Bannister is sixty years of age.

The members of the National Painters' Union, of Jersey City, No. 15, struck Monday afternoon for $3 50—an increase of fifty cents a day. Only three employers—Ingwersen, Smith, and Boyd—refused to accede to the demand, and yesterday work was resumed in all other shops at the increased rates.

At the meeting of the Orange Common Council held on Monday evening, an ordinance was passed creating a paid Fire Department. John J. Fell was elected Chief Engineer, and Michael Barney and Thomas Brennan Assistants. Marshal N. Smith was appointed Chief of Police, and Joel Jones Sergeant.

Robert Hewitt and William Parcells, two lads from Philadelphia, have been committed to the Camden County Jail for shooting Thomas Tully. The ball took effect in the fleshy part of the arm, and inflicted a painful wound. Each lad charges the other with firing the shot. Parcells had on him $60, and said he had found $103 in the street.

The tailoring establishment of Glaze & Hastings, No. 671 Broad-street, Newark, was entered by burglars at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of goods valued at $225. The thieves, who proved to be two colored men named Samuel Ward and William Thompson, were subsequently arrested with the goods in their possession. Ward is an old offender, and has already served a term in the State Prison.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Newark yesterday. A little girl named Maria O'Day was playing with some companions on Crowell's dock, at the foot of Cross-street, when she stepped backward and fell over the string-piece. The other children were so frightened that they ran away screaming for help. Two boats that were near by were at once rowed to the scene, but arrived too late to render any assistance. The body was subsequently recovered. The child was eight years old.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cattle dull and weak; weather stormy; Eastern advices unfavorable; buyers holding off; receipts, 3,500 head; fair to choice Native Steers sold at $5@$5 50; good Texans, $4 35@$4 60; several thousand Cattle remain unsold. Live Hogs dull and weak; prices declined 10c.; receipts, 15,000 head; sales at $5 10@$5 40, with most sales at $5 15@$5 25, closing flat, with several thousand remaining unsold.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, April 5.—Sugar—Business large but prices unchanged; Muscovados quiet and steady; inferior to common 8½@8¾ reals ₱ arrobe; fair to good refining 8⅞@9¼ reals. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse 308,600 boxes and 29,000 hhds.; receipts of week, 69,000 boxes and 10,200 hhds.; exported during the week, 32,000 boxes and 7,700 hhds., including 8,400 boxes and 7,300 hhds. to the United States. Bacon firmer at $17@$18 50 ₱ cwt. Butter in fair demand. Flour firmer at $17 75@$18 25 per bbl. for American. Hams buoyant; American sugar-cured $28@28 75 per quintal. Lard steady; keg, $17@$17 50 per quintal; tins, $21@$22. Potatoes in fair demand at $6 25@$7 25 per bbl. Wax buoyant; yellow, $11 50 per arrobe; white, $17@$17 60. Coal-oil, in tins, quiet but firm. Empty hogsheads active at $5 50@$6. Lumber—White Pine in fair demand at $4 30 per 1,000; Pitch Pine flat at $37. Box Shooks firm at 12½ reals; Hogshead Shooks nominal; Hooks firmer; long shaved $95@$100 ₱ M.; Short Shaved, $80@$85. Freights firmer; to Falmouth and orders—loading at Havana—42s. 6d.@45s.; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba, 50s.@52s. 6d. Exchange buoyant and excited; on United States, 60 days' Currency, 16½@18 premium; Short Sight, Currency, 21½22 premium; 60 days' Gold, 40@41 premium; Short Sight, 43@45 premium; on London, 50@52 premium; Paris, 33@34 premium.

[Advertisement.]

"EASTER HATS."

DUNLAP & CO., Hatters, would remind the gentlemen of this City that all of our "Easter Styles" are now complete, and invite your inspection.

"Correct Styles in Gentlemen's Hats."
"Correct Styles for Boys and Youths."
No. 174 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and
No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

BUY YOUR "EASTER" HAT AT KNOX'S Fifth-avenue Hotel establishment. Like the season, it is bright and beautiful, which merits and must command general appreciation.

[Advertisement.]

A wild raging neuralgia instantly succumbs by the use of WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint. No pain of any kind but kneels before it. Sold everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—G. A. Fenno and wife, J. H. McVickar, J. E. Rosevelt, Miss E. F. Blain, Mrs. Lancaster, F. W. Stevens, [illegible]

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Geo. Davies, wife, and 3 children, James Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier and child, Frank Marsland, Harry Haycroft, Robt. Rennington, Gustav Socor, A. J. Stone, Isaac Watson, Capt. Whelpley and wife, D. Selkirk, W. Mantel and wife, Mrs. E. Boardman and 2 children, G. Austey, Rev. Mr. Bridgeman, Mrs. Newcombe, J. Fry, Rev. Thos. Bolger, Thos. Marriott, Michael O'Neill and wife.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Chas. Rud, C. H. Smith, W. Howland, L. M. Jones, Mrs. F. D. Grosciande, C. Caulkins, J. Brannon, E. Dickinson, Edward de Leon, L. A. Dryer, child and servant, Miss S. M. Peterby, J. W. Smith, Lewis McSorley, G. S. Engelke, D. T. Vail.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Crook, Mr. Thompson, A. Donizetti, Mr. McGarvin, Miss E. Wilson, Miss E. Smith, Miss O'Connor.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5:31 | Sun sets....6:33 | Moon rises...4:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:17 | Gov. Island..6:06 | Hell Gate...7:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, April 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Leocadia, (Ger.,) Schenneken, Bremen, Hermann Baetjer.

Barks Samuel D. Carleton, Tapley, Hong Kong and Shanghae, Salter & Livermore; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Bridgton, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Luisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Bussa, Alexandria, Funch, Edye & Co.; R. W. Griffith, (Br.,) Drummond, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Robin, (Br.,) Woodman, Cardenas, Cuba, Carver & Barnes; Teneriffe, Tracy, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Lincoln, Dixon, Rio de Janeiro, James W. Elwell & Co.; C. C. Colson, Payson, Cardenas, Cuba.

Schrs. Mary S. Lunt, Horton, St. George, Grenada, B. J. Wenberg; Eothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Georgetta, Sellers, St. Augustine, Florida, Warren Ray & Co.; Wm. Jones, Robinson, Fernandina, Florida, S. C. Loud & Co.; Billow, Wallace, Dix Island, H. P. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg March 25, and Havre 28, with mdse. and 722 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Anchored off the light-ship at 11½ P. M. April 7, on account of the fog; has had strong westerly winds and high sea east of the Banks, and since easterly winds and foggy weather; March 31, lat. 49 15, lon. 22, passed a schooner-rigged steamer bound E.; April 4, lat. 43 22, lon. 50 40, passed a German ship bound W., showing signal letters Q. B. L. M., and private signal blue flag, with white letter W. in it; same day, lat. 43 15, lon. 51 10, passed brig Ruben, (of Lynn, Eng.,) bound E.; April 15, lat. 42 56, passed ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 41 09, lon. 57 33, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; April 6, lat. 41 40, lon. 63 46, passed ship Prima Donna, from Liverpool, for New-York; same day, lat. 41 30, lon. 65, passed a black-painted, deep-loaded ship, with loss of foretopmast, and main and mizzen masts broken; she had a full foresail set; bad spars lashed on main and mizzen masts to which were attached different small sails; she was steering W., with light easterly winds; 7th, lat. 40 25, lon. 70, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow March 22, and Moville 23d, with mdse. and 416 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has been detained 30 hours off Sandy Hook by dense fog; March 24, lat. 54 51, lon. 15 03, passed steam-ship Polynesia, bound E.; 25th, lat. 53 26, lon. 26 06, passed steam-ship India, bound E.; April 4, lat. 41 51, lon. 60 25, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 5th, lat. 41 20, lon. 64 38, passed steam-ship Assyria, bound E.; 6th, off Nantucket, passed steam-ship Anglia, bound E.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah April 5, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. April 7, off Hatteras, passed steam-ship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, New-Orleans March 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston April 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Bolger, Port-au-Prince March 23, Jeremia 27th, St. Marcs April 1, and Gonaives same day, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool March 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 5, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Florida, Cameron, St. George's, Bermuda, April 3, with tea and tin from wreck of steam-ship Petersburg to Atlantic Insurance Co.—vessel to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool March 26, and Queenstown 27th, with 8 cabin and 497 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. March 31, lat. 45 07, signalized bark Pembrokeshire, (Br.,) bound E.; April 2, lat. 46 38, lon. 45, passed a large iceberg; 3d, lat. 46 08, lon. 47 10, passed another large iceberg.

Schr. Koret, Haskell, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, Horton's Point.

Schr. William Mapes, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

The following vessels are anchored at Quarantine, outward bound: ship Great Western, for San Francisco; barks Morro Castle, for Yokohama; Ilex, for Dantzic; J. H. Schwensen; for Stockholm; Bergenseren, for Havre; Salo, for Cronstadt; Narragansett, for Cadiz; Ernstatningen, for Stockholm; brigs Tertius, for Gottenburg; Rossani, for Bristol.

Schr. L. K. Knight, McIntyre, Elizabethport, for Belfast.

SAILED—Steam-ship Californian, for Liverpool; Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; cloudy and foggy off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 8.—Arr. brig Novelty, from Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia; and schr. Annie Harris, from Baracoa. Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; bark Carlo M., for Bull River, S. C.; and schr. Annie Barton, for Jacksonville.

NORFOLK, Va., April 8.—Passed in for Baltimore on the 7th, brigs Echo and D. G. Chapman; bark Imperador, brig Chattanooga, schr. A. F. Ames. Passed out on the 7th, barks Oscar and George, Unko, Ebenezer; brig E. C. Mutch; schr. John W. Hancock.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8.—Arr. schr. John Middleton, from Philadelphia. Cld. steam-ships Leo, for New-York; Oriental, for Boston; Saragossa, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 8.—Arr. schrs. Sandalphon, from Calais, for New-London; Flying Arrow, from Calais, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. George Shattuck, Lizzie Maul, Cora Etta, Matthew Kinney, Kate E. Rich, Catharina, Helen Thompson, Eben Fisher, N. J. Miller, Richard Peterson, Annie Murchie, Massachusetts, America, Tarquin, Cambria, Edward Everett, James Henry, Bedabedec. 10 A. M., wind W., foggy, clearing.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 8.—The White Star line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Thompson, and the Inman line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Mirehouse, both from New-York March 29, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former yesterday, and the latter at 2 o'clock this morning.

EASTER WEEK.
MEN'S, BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE
SUITS.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

EDWARD W. BAXTER, } Auctioneers.
JOHN A. LENNOX,
CONTINUATION
OF
Furniture Trade Sale.
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.
GUST. AUTENRIETH,
WILL SELL AT
No. 109 Grand-st.,
Between Broadway and Mercer-st., New-York, at public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1873, at 10 A. M., and the following days until completed, his immense stock of Centre and Library Tables, Hat Trees and Walnut Chamber Suites, finished and in the wood.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS [illegible] FURNITURE.
LACE CURTAINS A SPECIALTY.
G. L. KELTY & CO.
No. 724 BROADWAY.

OEUFS DE PAQUE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF PAINTED AND ORNAMENTED SILK AND SATIN BONBONNIERES, SOME RICHLY GILT, AND WITH SETTINGS AND ENAMELS ENTIRELY NEW IN STYLES; ALSO,
PRAYER-BOOKS,
IN CHOICE BINDINGS, ALL ADAPTED FOR
EASTER PRESENTS.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

BROOKS BROS.,
CLOTHIERS,
UNION-SQUARE
AND
CORNER CHERRY AND CATHERINE-STS.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
AND ALSO TO A GREAT VARIETY OF THE BEST STYLES OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

INDIA CHINA
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW CURRENT PRICES.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,
ARE OPENING A LARGE QUANTITY OF FINE CHINA, IMPORTED BY THEM DIRECT FROM CANTON, WHICH THEY OFFER AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

IN BANK
$500,000
Pledged to pay in full the Ten Thousand Cash Gifts which are to be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders of the Third Grand Gift Concert for benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., the date of which has been fixed for July 8th, 1873. [illegible]
One Grand Gift, Cash, - - $100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash, - - 50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash, - - 25,000
[illegible]
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash, [illegible]
Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, [illegible]
The whole undertaking is UNDER AUTHORITY of a SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, and Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky., has charge of the business of the Concert. [illegible]
For tickets, full programme, information, and all particulars, apply to the General Agency [illegible]
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

Liverpool &
London & Globe
Insurance Co.,
45 William St
& 239 Broadway

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, [illegible]
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Card from Mr. Smith Ely, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of this morning in reference to my votes on the congressional salary question leaves your readers to infer that I was not earnestly against the bill. This is unjust.

The first vote on the subject was taken, as you state, on the 10th of February, and it was defeated by a large majority. I voted against the proposition, as the Congressional reports will prove, and I supposed it was dead. On the 26th of February the question was revived, but was again beaten by a largely increased majority. This was at a night session, at which I was not present, and had no suspicion that this second attempt was to be made.

On the 1st of March the proposition was again moved, and three votes taken. The first two showed no increased strength for the measure. On these preliminary votes I was paired with a supporter of the bill. The resolution was then amended by reducing the amount to $6,500, and then for the first time its passage seemed possible. I thereupon notified the friends of the gentleman with whom I was paired that the pair must terminate, and I voted in the negative. It was defeated by one vote, but before the final announcement was made, two members changed from the negative to the affirmative and carried it by a majority of three, and sent it to the Senate. In that body it was amended and returned to the House, where the amendment was concurred in by a majority of four. I voted again in the negative as the record shows. In regard to every act of my official life, I only desire that the truth may be told.

Respectfully yours,
SMITH ELY, JR.

A Card from Mr. Kiernan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much as I dislike appearing in public print, I cannot allow the unjust reference to myself, in your issue of Saturday last, to go unanswered.

You charge, editorially, that "when a member of Assembly this man proved himself totally unworthy of any public trust," and that I obtained my present position as Clerk to the Board of Education by "obsequious devotion to the cause of Tweed."

Now, what are the facts? For three successive years—1868, '69, and '70—I was a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, and, during that time, as nearly as I can recollect, every measure looking to reform in our City Government, which came before the Assembly, received my approval and support.

In 1870 I introduced and urged the passage of the act having for its object the correction of abuses in elections. (Assembly journal, Jan. 13, 1870.) During the same session, I proposed a bill to reorganize the old Board of Supervisors, (Assembly journal, March 14,) and I am sure that any one at all familiar with the charter discussions of that year knows full well that I labored to the extent of my humble power in pressing the reform measures of the "Young Democracy" to a favorable issue. (TIMES, March 24.) In 1869 I opposed the passage of what was known as the "Erie Classification act." (Assembly journal, April 20, 1869.) I have merely adverted to these as a few of the leading subjects which came up for consideration during my official career at Albany, and I trust that your paper will give this statement as full publicity as you gave the charge to which it is a reply.

I am willing to stand adverse partisan criticism aimed at my public acts, but not unjust assaults upon my personal character.

LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN.

MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

The Board of Education.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of this morning appears a communication from "Opponent of Tammany," in which he claims that the Board of Education should remove not only the clerk of the board and his assistants, but also the City Superintendent and his assistants, and the other persons employed in any capacity in the building corner of Grand and Elm streets, the reason assigned being that they are Tammany appointees. This of itself might be properly deemed prima facie evidence of their unfitness, were it not that in some cases positive proof shows otherwise. For instance, Mr. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent, and Mr. William Jones, assistant, men who have almost literally grown into their positions by force of circumstances, and not by favor of Tammany; who have been identified with the schools as teachers, as principals, and now as superintendents, for many years, reaching back through the manipulations of all parties, not as Tammany men nor as Republicans, not as Democrats, or Whigs, or Know Nothings, but as men, honest, faithful, capable, and true in the discharge of every duty devolving upon them. The best energies of their lives for twenty years or more have been given to the advancement and improvement of these schools, and no one has done more to make our schools a perfect success in accomplishing what they are designed to accomplish than the gentlemen above named. Neither are they now, nor have they ever been, identified as politicians, and are no more Tammany men than are President Grant or Gov. Dix.

For long experience, faithful devotion to duty, perfect integrity, and every requisite qualification to fill the positions they now occupy, few men could be found to fill their place, and it is to be hoped the Board of Education will require better reasons than the one assigned for their removal.

J. M. R.

SATURDAY, April 5, 1873.

Unsafe Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To those who are acquainted with the manner in which hot-air pipes are put into buildings in the City and country, the wonder is, not that so many fires occur, but rather why so few buildings are burned. I will cite one instance, which is only a sample of the work done in very many houses all over this City. It is but recently that I made a bid for putting furnaces in four houses, where the hot-air pipes were already built into their places, and supposed to be safe. I got the contract, with the understanding that I was to make everything safe from fire. Most of the pipes were built in brick walls; these are doubtlessly safe, but the pipes for conducting the heat to the halls were put into wood (or stud) partitions, and here great pains were taken to protect the studs.

Bricks were laid between the pipes and studs. Yet, after all this painstaking, there were laths nailed across, and touching the pipes on each side to hold them in their places. But what was still worse, the carpenter in laying the floor pressed the boards hard against the pipes in the basement near the point where the heat first enters the perpendicular pipes. I can hardly conceive how hot-air pipes could be placed in a more dangerous condition. These pipes had, of course, to be stripped and made safe by fire-proof covering. All this is the result of thoughtlessness, or severe economy. Men who build houses to sell are apt to make the best show for the least expenditure of money, so estimates are made for just furnishing the hot-air pipe, and the man that can do the poorest job, and has the least care for his reputation as a mechanic, gets it, and does as much as he can afford for the money he gets. This rule also applies often to those houses built by individuals for their own occupancy. While they have an eye to what they believe to be the best furnace, the pipe-work is too often neglected. I know of no way to remedy this growing evil, only by employing in this department of the work men who know their business and have a reputation to protect.

FIRE-PROOF.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 6, 1873.

P. S.—Perhaps I ought to state that the four houses referred to above are a part of a row of fifteen or eighteen houses built at the same time and by the same parties, and no doubt in the same manner.

F. P.

The Helping Hand Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is in this City a society called the Helping Hand Association, whose aim is to benefit the most neglected class of women in our midst, those who have sunk so low through want and vice as to be given up as wholly irreclaimable. This association was organized by some Christian ladies with a determination to make use of all practicable means and see if it were possible to raise these poor wives and mothers from vice and misery to virtue and happiness. Quietly and unobtrusively they have worked for nearly eight years, and now, fully convinced that their experiment is a success, they desire the aid of the public to enable them to make still greater progress in their work. Five hundred women have been admitted into the association during the present Winter, and still they are coming and begging earnestly to be taken in. These women gather from all parts of the City, and Christian ladies come to meet with, and instruct them, to listen to their tales of sorrow, sympathise with, aid and help them by words of counsel and encouragement.

The women meet at 2 o'clock every Friday afternoon at No. 160 West Thirty-ninth-street, and work three hours, at the rate of a shilling an hour; two and a half hours are employed in sewing, and the last half hour is devoted to religious exercises. They are paid not in money, lest they might be tempted to spend it in intoxicating drink, but in the clothing they make, or in groceries. Once a month a plain lunch of sandwiches and coffee is given them. Thus these women come once a week for three hours from the most evil influences to the best. They hear the Word of God read, and are taught to sing His praise and to lift their hearts to Him in prayer. Their improvement is so great that none can realize it save those who have been so long in their midst. Other societies have already sprung from the Helping Hand—the Olivet Helping Hand, and others, all doing a good work. May the Lord continue to prosper them. And now we earnestly solicit the friends of suffering humanity to help us in raising a building, so that we may conduct our work on a still larger scale. It will give the ladies great pleasure to receive visitors and show them the workings of the associations, on Fridays of each week, from 2 till 5 P. M., at No. 160 West Thirty-ninth-street.

All subscriptions or donations for a building can be sent to Mrs. Peter Donald, Treasurer, No. 39 West Forty-sixth-street.

A FRIEND OF THE WORK.

The Building Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent Vitruvius by no means equals, in this morning's issue, his classic namesake in exactitude of statement. Allow me to make the following corrections:

1. The proposed building law, so far from being much more voluminous than the present one, contains only about one-ninth more of matter.

2. The proposed building law has been most carefully prepared, in co-operation with the Board of Fire Underwriters by a committee appointed by the Architectural Society of this City, each of its sections having been deliberately passed upon by the committee, and those specially relating to details of construction in building having, in the first place, been studiously considered at every point by an architect—one of its members—of long experience and of the highest reputation in that specialty.

3. Every point in the proposed law is based on actual practice and experience, and in no instance does any provision rest on mere theory.

4. As to the comparative merits of the framing of the various sections of the present and of the proposed law, the committee may safely appeal to the common sense of any capable builder who will take the trouble to read each document with equal attention; and I should be sorry to think that any builder's clerk, who has had a common school education up to his twelfth year, should be so deficient in the rules of simple addition as to have any difficulty in preparing plans and specifications under the requirements of the proposed law for the most elaborate structure likely to be placed by a judicious person in his hands.

5. That the committee should have taken anything bodily from the present law shows their regard for the common-sense maxim of letting well enough alone.

6. The Institute of Architects (or the local branch of it in this City) has, for the last dozen years or so, examined officers and inspectors, and buildings, under whatever building law for the City of New-York has existed. It is proposed the society should stand in the law just where it has so long stood and now stands, with the mere addition that it should, in the interest of property-holders and tax-payers, be represented, with other experts—the fire-underwriters—in a council, in which shall be lodged the discretionary power over technical matters so liable to be misemployed in the administration of a building department—a discretionary power the enormous responsibilities of which have long weighed heavily on the Chief of the present Building Department, according to his own repeated confession.

7. I find by the register of the business directory of the current year, that not 200 architects, as stated by Vitruvius, but only 138, are practitioners in this City—and a large number of them are in reality not architects at all, but individuals who have at one time attempted to carry on trade as carpenters or masons; while, according to the New-York Chapter, Architects' Institute Association, there are more than double the number of professional members in that society than the number—thirty—at which Vitruvius states them. As for the three architects especially alluded to by him, it might be interesting to compare their names with some of those on the list of candidates among the architects of this City who have been blackballed by the Institute for practice inconsistent with its cardinal law requiring the "honorable practice" of the profession, and who still remain outside of it.

A. J. BLOOR,
Secretary New-York Chapter, A. I. A.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 7, 1873.

The Next Ocean Catastrophe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A host of writers, landsmen as well as professionals, have given their views of the causes and circumstances of the Atlantic disaster. Most of these articles were written on the spur of the moment, before exact data could be obtained for their inferences, and consequently they were inexact and possibly unjust. Now that we have all the information we are likely to possess, will you, if not wearied with the subject, allow an old steam-ship commander to trespass upon your columns, not for the purpose of "having his say," but because he is actuated by a sincere desire to prevent such and similar catastrophes in the future.

The Atlantic was lost in the endeavor to reach Halifax. The negligence of the agents at Liverpool is entirely a separate matter. No words are strong enough to condemn their parsimony if the allegations regarding coal and provisions are true; but their conduct does not excuse in the slightest degree the error to which the immediate disaster is attributable. Every captain of a trans-Atlantic steam-ship should be familiar with all the principal ports east of New-York, and more especially with Halifax, where a harbor is so often made. Capt. Williams, it appears, had never been there. Therefore, if compelled to put into that port—which he was not, for Portland was much nearer on his way—he should have used more than ordinary precautions, instead of which he was inordinately reckless. In the first place, no man knows *exactly* where he is at sea. Under the most favorable circumstances, with the best instruments, the best observers, the clearest sky, and the best-defined horizon, no one can be certain of his latitude within one or two miles, or of his longitude within five, at the very time of observation. Latitude is generally taken with most correctness at noon. Longitude is obtained at two or three hours before or after noon, and then by means of "dead-reckoning," (the use of the log deciding that,) the longitude is calculated to noon, and then the estimated position of the ship is marked, "pricked off," as it is called, on the chart. From these data, on a coast of rapid and uncertain currents, the force and direction of which were unknown, the ship was run by dead-reckoning till midnight, by which time she was supposed to be forty-eight miles from Sambro light. At that hour Capt. Williams resolved to run till 3 o'clock, by which time he supposed he would be within twelve miles of the light, and then he would heave to and wait for daylight. Why then, having concluded to use up the balance of the night in searching for the light, did he run the ship at full speed for three hours, instead of at half speed for six hours? Had she been going slowly on such a night as is described, with the lead going and a good look-out, it is impossible that she could have run into the breakers before she could have been stopped and backed out of danger. No light was seen because nobody was looking for it. On the contrary, a man was expressly forbidden to go aloft. As the ship was steering, Sambro (white fixed) Light was on her starboard bow. This is visible within a radius of twenty miles, from a height of fifteen feet above high water. Peggy's Point (red fixed) Light was on her port bow. This is visible within a radius of fourteen miles. The Atlantic went ashore within eleven miles of the former, and within six miles of the latter. Either of them should have been seen on an ordinarily clear night, at least half an hour before the ship struck. They are only distant sixteen miles from each other. In fact, the loss of the Atlantic was not from a "peril of the sea," but from the peril of an incompetent commander. It is a satisfaction to believe that there is not another man like him in command of any other ocean steam-ship, and nervous passengers may take comfort from this reflection. It is certain that for some time to come the land will be approached more carefully.

But I wish now to call attention to another peril of the sea, which is greater and more imminent than that of a rock-bound coast. I mean collision. This is sometimes unavoidable, but the chances of its occurrence may be greatly lessened. There are more than 150 steam-ships employed between the American coast and Europe, the greater part of them between New-York and Liverpool. They all take the same great circle route to and from these ports, and are frequently meeting each other. On one passage in a Cunard ship we met a steamer on every day but two, passing so near to some that our course was altered to avoid them. What may be the next great ocean catastrophe? I shall not be at all surprised to hear that two of these great leviathans, coming from opposite directions, have struck each other, their joint momentum of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour sending 2,000 people at once into eternity. This may happen on any foggy night or day; and when it does happen, it will arouse the attention of the public in a way more effectual than the frequent appeals of myself and others.

We want a "law of the road" for the ocean, as well as for Broadway; for steam-ships as well as for omnibuses. Several years ago Mr. Wheelwright, a distinguished pioneer of steam-ship enterprise in South America had his attention directed to this matter, and being a man of world-wide philanthropy, he published charts and pamphlets indicating the proper outward and homeward tracks of European steam-ships. He addressed the Board of Trade of Liverpool, and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, urging them most strongly to take action upon it. Capt. McMickan of the Cunard steam-ship Calabria, ably seconded his efforts, and I have done what little was in my power to give their plans publicity. But we have accomplished absolutely nothing.

Nothing but experience will do it. I wish that the collision might occur without loss of life, and that the crippled steam-ships might find their way into port with cargoes damaged to the extent of a few hundred thousand dollars to be saddled upon our supine underwriters. That would be effectual. This rule of the road is intended to combine three elements of safety—avoidance of collision, avoidance of icebergs, and avoidance of the poor fishermen at anchor on the banks, who are now in constant danger of being run down. It is proposed that a steam-ship on leaving Sandy Hook, should edge away to the southward until she is at least thirty miles distant from the track of those inward bound, and that having the advantage of the Gulf Stream she should maintain this distance on the great circle all the way to Queenstown. On the other hand, a ship leaving Queenstown, should edge away to the northward until she is thirty miles distant from the track of the outward bound, and should pursue the great circle to the tail of the Bank, where it is too far south to find the fishermen, and where icebergs seldom make their appearance. Thence they should come by their usual route to New-York. There may, of course, be occasion sometimes to deviate from these routes, but a commander should be obliged to show cause. I do not say that this rule is the best that can be made, although to us there seems to be no better one, but we do insist that there should be an ocean rule of road of some kind. Last Winter, with Capt. McMickan, I called upon the President of the United States, who, fully realizing its importance, said that he would direct the attention of our Minister in England to it, so that, if possible, international action might be taken.

But that is a long and uncertain process. It can be done at once by the concerted action of the steam-ship companies. It is in the power of the underwriters to compel it. All motives of humanity have been urged in vain. Let us call in the aid of the almighty dollar. I do not wish to frighten passengers unnecessarily, but to frighten them necessarily. I write feelingly on this subject. In a seafaring experience of thirty years I have met with only two serious accidents. Both were from collision—in each case nearly destructive. In one instance the vessel we collided with went down with all her crew, whom we were powerless to save. On the deck of our almost sinking ship, above the howl of the tempest we heard the shrieks of those poor drowning wretches, and to this day, though years have elapsed, I shudder at the remembrance of that terrible scene. That occurred in a part of the ocean where vessels seldom meet or cross each other's tracks. How much greater, then, is the danger of a collision where the ocean is most frequented, and now that the great steam fleet upon it is continually multiplied!

It may be that the loss of the Atlantic may induce reflection upon this one great "danger of the sea," and that my earnest appeal may not pass unheeded. It is humiliating for an American ship-master to beg foreign ship-owners to mercifully regard the lives of his countrymen as well as their own

But I fully realize that our once proud boast of naval superiority, finely-modeled ships, intelligent captains, well disciplined crews—in short, our maritime prestige—is a thing of the past. We, ourselves, through our misrepresentation in Congress, throw every obstacle in the way of its revival. The vexatious "Laws for the Regulation of Seamen" would prevent our running steam-ships on equal terms with other nations, even if we were not absolutely prohibited from owning them. We voluntarily pay $100,000,000 freight money annually to foreigners, and every American crossing the Atlantic must sail under some flag not his own. To this unutterable disgrace which we have brought upon ourselves, we are obliged to submit and humbly beg our masters—the foreign steam-ship companies—not to throw their confiding victims ashore on a rock-bound coast, nor sink them by collision in mid-ocean.

J. C.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, New-York,
Monday, April 7, 1873.

Answer to "Fair Play" from a Navigator.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I believe with "Fair Play," that judgment should be based upon the correct representation of facts, I cannot agree with him in his explanation of the cause of the wreck of the Atlantic and his implied acquittal of her Captain of blame. That Captain Williams "did what every prudent seaman would have done under similar circumstances," I beg leave to question. Within about forty miles of an iron-bound coast, with which he was unacquainted, at midnight, in weather thick and misty on the horizon, though starlight overhead, with the wind blowing on shore, it was hardly the act of a prudent seaman to run on ten or twelve knots an hour, heading directly for the land. Most seamen, under the circumstances, would have materially reduced their vessel's speed and stood off and on, awaiting daylight, before attempting to make the land, and would not think they had exercised any extraordinary forethought or taken unusual or unnecessary precautions in so doing. The Atlantic's compasses may possibly have been in error, but if they were, it was the result of carelessness, not of necessity. The influence of the iron in a ship on the compass needle is local and fixed in direction and force, and may be completely neutralized by opposing to it an equally strong influence in an opposite direction. This is accomplished by placing magnets in such positions as to counterbalance the attraction of the iron, and is by "Fair Play" deemed an absurdity. To ascertain the proper places for the magnets is the work of an hour, and is the result of what is technically termed swinging ship, an operation of great importance to the navigator, whether he uses magnets or not, and one that there can be no excuse for neglecting. The magnets are used to counteract the local deviation by many very skillful navigators with perfectly satisfactory results, as proved both by known bearings and azimuth observations, and by good land falls after long passages. They are far from being "theoretical humbugs," as suggested by "Fair Play," and I have never yet heard of their causing a wreck, but know them to be of great practical utility in setting a course by eliminating the item of local deviation, an item which must be neutralized by magnets or applied to every course steered in the same manner as variation, while, unlike variation, it varies with every change in direction of the ship's course, a fact, which is liable to be forgotten when changing the course. While decrying the value of magnets, "Fair Play," to prove the compasses in error, gives an illustration of a ship heading W. N. W. on one tack, and N. E. on the other, but is careful to suppose the ship to be without magnets. If he had given us an example with the magnets in place he would have found his ship equally weatherly on both tacks. Whatever may be our ignorance of the earth's and aerial magnetism, experience has proved to every sailor that the former keeps his compass-needle (if not affected by local causes) pointing constantly to the magnetic pole, the position of which is pretty thoroughly established, and though the latter may during a heavy thunder-storm set his compass card whirling for an instant, its effects are but momentary, and have never been known to affect his reckoning. An acquaintance with the properties of electricity and magnetism is, of course, desirable, but it is no more necessary to the ship-master than is a knowledge of the theory of navigation to the navigator. The one knows his needle points to the magnetic pole, and the other knows that his position at sea can be ascertained by a certain trigonometric calculation. But why the needle points to the north, or why the calculation results in giving the latitude and longitude, not ten seamen in a hundred can tell, nor, for practical purposes, is it necessary that they should know.

To attribute the loss of the Atlantic to the deviation of the compass, or to aerial magnetism, is sailing wide of the mark, and perhaps if "Fair Play" will try another tack, with Quartermaster Thomas at the helm, he may lay closer to the wind.

NAVIGATOR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union.....c. 84⅛	1000 N. Y. C. & Hud..101⅛
800 do.....c. 84⅛	1600 do.....101⅛
200 do.....c. 84¼	200 do.....c.101⅛
100 do.....84⅜	500 do.....101⅛
300 do.....84⅜	200 do.....c.101⅛
400 do.....c. 84⅜	100 do.....c.101⅛
200 do.....c. 84⅛	200 do.....101⅛
300 do.....s3. 84⅜	400 do.....c.101⅛
300 do.....c. 84⅜	800 do.....b3.101⅛
200 do.....84⅛	10 do.....102
100 Rock Island.....113⅛	200 do.....c.101⅛
100 do.....113⅛	100 do.....101⅛
400 do.....113	200 Erie Railway.....63⅜
800 do.....113⅛	200 do.....63⅜
200 do.....c.113⅛	1100 do.....64
400 do.....c.113	400 Lake Shore.....c. 91⅛
2000 Pacific Mail.....56⅛	100 do.....91⅛
100 do.....c. 56	400 do.....c. 91⅛
100 do.....56⅛	300 do.....91⅛
300 do.....s3. 56	500 St. Paul.....58⅛
1100 do.....56	100 do.....58⅛
700 do.....55⅞	100 St. Paul Pf.....74⅛
600 do.....56	200 Tol. & Wab.....69⅛
1900 do.....c. 55⅞	900 do.....69⅛
700 do.....c. 55⅞	100 do.....69⅛
800 do.....c. 55⅞	300 do.....69⅛
200 do.....55⅞	100 do.....69⅛
200 do.....55⅞	200 do.....69
100 Panama.....105	1300 Ohio & Miss.....c. 44⅜
100 Union Pacific.....33⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20C., '62.118	30,000 U. S. 5s.10-40 R., bet. call.....111⅜
1,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65.n.116⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, Old... 80	50 Wells-F. Ex..... 81⅜
2,000 N. Y. State 7s, B. Loan, Reg.106⅜	100 do..bet. call. 80⅜
1,000 Erie 2d.....99⅜	200 N. J. Cen...b. c. c.100
2,000 Erie 4th.....97⅜	100 do.....100
6,000 Erie 5th.....100	400 Union Pac.....b. c. 33⅜
1,000 L. Shore Con.R. 98⅜	1900 do.....c. 33⅜
2,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 86	300 do.....c. 33⅜
4,000 Tol., P. & W.1st East. Div..... 90	600 do.....s3. 33⅜
4,000 Morris & Es.1st.105⅜	100 do.....33⅜
14,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 39	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 74⅜
2,000 U. P.7s,Ld.Gt.c. 73⅜	200 Erie R.....b. c. 63⅜
7 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 87	200 do.....c. 63⅜
10 Continental Bank. 80	200 do.....63⅜
160 Mechanics' Bank.139	1200 do.....63⅜
100 Consol. Coal..b. c. 56	400 do.....s60. 63⅜
20 Del. & H. Canal..114	200 Harlem.....b. c.125⅜
20 do..bet. call.114	200 do.....c.125
100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 2⅜	100 do.....124⅜
100 Am. Express.....67⅜	200 do.....b30.126
25 do.....67	100 do.....124
40 U. States Ex.....74	400 do.....123⅜
1200 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.101⅜	500 do.....123⅜
100 do.....c.101	200 do.....123⅜
1500 do.....101	300 do.....123⅜
600 do.....c.101⅜	200 do.....122
200 do.....c.100⅞	200 L.S.& M.So.b. c. c. 91⅜
300 do.....100⅞	700 do.....91⅜
500 do.....101	300 do.....c. 91⅜
1200 do.....101⅜	100 do.....91⅜
1400 do.....c.101	10 do.....91⅜
100 do.....101⅜	400 do.....91⅜
100 do.....b3.101⅜	100 do.....91⅜
200 do.....101	400 do.....c. 91⅜
200 West. U. Tel..b. c. 84⅜	300 do.....91⅜
300 do.....84⅜	600 do.....91⅜
100 do.....84⅜	100 Panama.....105
400 do.....84⅜	100 do..bet. call.105⅜
200 do.....c. 84	100 do.....105
100 do.....c. 84⅜	100 do.....105⅜
1000 do.....84⅜	100 do.....104⅜
200 do.....84⅜	100 do.....c.104
300 do.....c. 83⅜	100 do.....s3.105
200 do.....83⅜	400 do.....s3.105⅜
200 do.....84	100 do.....105⅜
400 do.....c. 84	200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 69
100 do.....84⅜	100 do.....68⅜
1200 do.....84⅜	100 do.....68⅜
200 do.....84⅜	100 do.....c. 68⅜
100 do.....84⅜	100 do.....68⅜
600 do.....84	100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....c. 83⅜	100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....83⅜	100 do.....c. 68
100 do.....84⅜	1000 do.....68⅜
900 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b. c. 56	100 do.....68⅜
400 do.....55⅜	100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....c. 55⅜	100 do.....68⅜
1100 do.....55⅜	100 do.....68⅜
300 do.....55⅜	100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....55⅜	100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....55⅜	100 do.....68⅜
500 do.....55⅜	800 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 58⅜
700 do.....55⅜	100 do.....58⅜
1800 do.....55⅜	100 do.....58⅜
200 do.....55⅜	100 do.....58⅜
600 do.....c. 55	100 do.....58⅜
300 do.....55⅜	100 Chic., B. & Q.....109⅜
700 do.....55⅜	100 B., H. & E...b. c. 3⅜
100 do.....55⅜	400 do.....3⅜
900 do.....55⅜	100 Del., L. & West.....99⅜
100 do.....c. 55⅜	do..bet. call. 99⅜
1000 do.....55⅜	10 do.....100
200 do.....c. 55⅜	46 New-Jersey.....b2.119
600 do.....55⅜	50 Morris & Essex.....90⅜
800 do.....55⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c.c. 44⅜
200 do.....55⅜	900 do.....44⅜
300 do.....55⅜	100 do.....b30. 45⅜
500 do.....55⅜	200 do.....c. 44⅜
100 do.....54⅜	100 do.....44⅜
100 do.....55⅜	300 C., C. & I. C.b. c. c 38⅜
100 do.....55⅜	200 do.....c. 38⅜
300 do.....55⅜	200 do.....38⅜
500 Chic. & R. I...b. c.113	100 do.....38⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ A. M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,R., '81...117⅜	$1,000 U. S. 6s, C., '64..117⅜
30,000 do.....117⅜	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. bet. call.....120
1,000 do.....117⅜	7,000 do.....119⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...120⅜	8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....117⅜	56,000 do...bet call.118⅜
8,500 do.....117⅜	5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.....112⅜
10,000 do.....117⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200 Western Union... 84	300 Erie Railroad.... 64
300 do.....84⅛	400 do.....64⅛
300 do.....84⅛	200 Harlem.....121⅛
600 do.....c. 83⅞	400 do.....122
200 do.....84	1600 do.....121⅛
1000 Pacific Mail.....55⅝	300 do.....121
200 do.....c. 55⅝	100 do.....121⅛
300 do.....55⅝	100 do.....c.121
1000 do.....c. 55⅝	200 C., C. & I. C.....38⅜
100 do.....55⅝	200 Lake Shore.....91⅜
800 do.....55⅝	200 do.....c. 91⅜
300 do.....55⅝	300 do.....91⅜
500 do.....55⅝	1600 do.....91⅜
1100 do.....55⅝	1000 do.....c. 91⅜
400 do.....55	100 do.....c. 91⅜
700 do.....s3. 55	100 Bos., H. & Erie.... 3⅜
100 St. Paul.....58⅜	100 Panama.....105⅜
300 do.....58⅜	100 do.....s3.105⅜
100 do.....58⅜	75 do.....105⅜
100 do.....58⅜	100 do.....106
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....100⅜	100 do.....106
200 do.....c.100⅜	100 Tol. & Wab.....68⅜
500 do.....100⅜	100 Rock Island.....113⅜
1100 do.....100⅜	100 do.....113
2100 do.....100⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.....44⅜
300 do.....s3.100⅜	300 do.....c. 44⅜
1500 do.....100⅜	500 do.....44⅜
100 do.....c.100⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 79⅜	300 Mary'd Coal...b. c. 25⅜
2,000 do.....79⅜	100 Cons.Coal,Md..b. c. 56⅜
3,000 Mo. State 6s.....93⅜	2100 W. U. T.....b. c. 84⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..102⅜	100 do.....83⅜
1,000 do.....102⅜	1500 do.....84
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.... 73⅜	500 Erie R.....b. c. 64⅜
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st, bet. call.....39⅜	300 do.....c. 64
5,000 do.....39⅜	300 do.....64
30,000 do.....40	50 L. S. & M. S.....91⅜
2,000 Mor. & Es. Cn.. 89⅜	100 do...b. c., c. 91⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..105⅜	100 do.....c. 91⅜
5,000 E.T.,V. & G.1st. 90	100 do.....91⅜
5,000 B.,C.R. & M.1st 90	200 Panama R.....b. c.106
7,000 N. Mo. 1st.....90⅜	200 Chi. & R. I...b. c.113⅜
100 Quick. Mi.....b. c. 39⅜	300 do.....113⅜
300 U. S. Express.....74	100 do.....113
100 do...bet. call. 74	900 do.....112⅞
400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 55⅜	60 C., C., C. & Ind.....86
300 do.....55	100 Mil. & St. P.....58⅜
300 do.....c. 55	100 do...bet. call. 58⅜
200 do.....55⅜	100 do.....58⅜
200 do.....c. 55⅜	300 do.....c. 58
200 do.....55	300 do.....58
300 do.....55⅜	200 do.....58
800 do.....55⅜	100 M. & St. P. Pf...b. c. 74
100 Harlem R.....121	200 D., L. & W....b. c. 98⅜
900 N. Y. C. & H., b. c.100⅜	25 P., F.W.&C.Gd.b.c. 91⅜
300 do.....b3.100⅜	100 Tol., W. & W...b. c. 68
100 do.....100⅜	100 do.....67⅜
100 do.....100⅜	100 do.....67⅜
300 do.....c.100⅜	300 do.....68
600 do.....100⅜	100 do.....68⅜
700 do.....100⅜	100 do.....s3. 68⅜
1100 do.....100⅜	700 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44⅜
100 do.....c.100⅜	100 do.....c. 44⅜
600 do.....100⅜	600 do.....44⅜
100 do.....b3.100⅜	300 do.....44⅜
100 do.....c.100⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.....47
300 do.....100⅜	400 C. C. & I. C...b. c. 38⅜
3300 do.....100⅜	

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.117⅜	500 Harlem.....121⅜
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118⅜	100 do.....121
400 Western Union... 84	100 do.....c.120⅜
1400 do.....83⅜	100 do.....122
450 do.....83⅜	100 do.....123
700 do.....83⅜	200 Pittsburg.....88⅜
800 do.....84	3000 Lake Shore.....91⅜
100 do.....84⅜	500 do.....91⅜
200 do.....84⅜	800 do.....91⅜
300 do.....84⅜	400 do.....91⅜
500 do.....84⅜	200 do.....91⅜
700 do.....84⅜	100 do.....91⅜
1100 do.....84⅜	1100 do.....b6. 92
100 do.....84⅜	300 do.....91⅜
300 do.....84⅜	800 do.....91⅜
600 do.....84⅜	800 do.....91⅜
800 Pacific Mail.....55⅜	100 Union Pacific.....33⅜
1700 do.....56	800 do.....33⅜
100 do.....s3. 55	100 do.....33⅜
100 do.....55⅜	800 do.....34
500 do.....55⅜	300 do.....33⅜
100 do.....55⅜	100 do.....33⅜
600 do.....55⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W.. 99
500 do.....55⅜	200 Panama.....106
700 do.....55⅜	200 do.....106⅜
100 do.....56⅜	600 St. Paul.....58⅜
200 do.....56⅜	200 do.....b3. 58⅜
100 do.....56⅜	100 do.....58⅜
300 do.....56⅜	500 do.....58⅜
500 do.....56⅜	100 do.....b10. 59
900 do.....56⅜	500 do.....58⅜
500 do.....56⅜	100 do.....58⅜
100 do.....56⅜	100 do.....58⅜
100 do.....56⅜	40 N. Y., N. H. & H.138
300 do.....56⅜	100 N. J. Central.....97
300 do.....b2. 56⅜	100 do.....96⅜
100 do.....56⅜	200 Tol. & Wab.....68⅜
100 Canton Co.....90	100 do.....68
400 N. Y. C. & H.....100⅜	100 do.....68⅜
1800 do.....100⅜	200 do.....68⅜
300 do.....100⅜	400 do.....b10. 69⅜
400 do.....100⅜	100 do.....69
1000 do.....100⅜	400 Bos., H. & Erie... 3⅜
500 do.....100⅜	400 do.....3⅜
100 do.....100⅜	100 do.....s30. 3⅜
3500 do.....100⅜	400 do.....3⅜
2000 do.....100⅜	100 do.....3⅜
2100 do.....101	400 Ohio & Miss.... 44⅜
400 do.....101⅜	100 do.....44⅜
400 American Coal.....60	100 do.....44⅜
100 Maryland Coal.....25⅜	100 do.....44⅜
100 Erie Railway.....64	700 do.....44⅜
500 do.....64	100 do.....44⅜
300 do.....64⅜	800 do.....44⅜
500 do.....64⅜	100 do.....s3. 44⅜
300 do.....64⅜	100 do.....43⅜
100 do.....64⅜	100 do.....44⅜
600 Rock Island.....112⅜	300 C., C. & I. C.....38⅜
100 do.....113⅜	300 do.....38⅜
100 do.....113⅜	100 do.....38⅜
100 do.....113⅜	300 do.....39

TUESDAY, April 8—P. M.

There was no relief to the Wall-street markets to-day until the very close of business, when Money was loaned at 1-16 of 1 ℘ cent. for the day, and in some instances at 7 ℘ cent. per annum, Gold interest. The earlier rates for turning Stocks for the day were ½@¾ ℘ cent., and under this stringency and dearness the speculation on the Share list reflected much weakness, and even the Gold speculation gave way to 118 ℘ cent., after selling in the morning at 118⅝@118¾ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continued much depressed, and had no chance to recover late in the day, when Money was reported a shade easier. Bills on London were done at 107@106¾@107 ℘ cent., and Sight 108@107¾ ℘ cent.

In regard to the immediate look and the prospects of the Money market, it is difficult to speak with any degree of confidence, while exceptional means are being resorted to by certain lenders to lock up or withdraw Currency from active employment faster than it has thus far returned from the country in regular course of the Domestic Exchanges, which, after the 1st of April, usually turns in favor of New-York. We heard this morning that several of the large Banks, holding the accounts of Western and other interior Banks, were receiving Currency by Express, and their officers spoke with much hopefulness of the turn of the tide. But against these favorable signs, the rumors were still current that the process continued of locking up Greenbacks here, or of sending them off by Express to Philadelphia, to be locked up in the private safes of certain houses connected with Wall-street, in that city, and the extreme dearness of Money on the Stock Exchange seemed to bear out these stories. All attempts to trace the operation have thus far failed to place the responsibility on particular houses or Banks, although free use is made of names that ought to be above suspicion of complicity in rigging the Money market after such fashion.

On the Stock Exchange, this forenoon, there was more doing in selling and buying Money than in Stocks. The Brokers for the *Bull* account in the Share Speculation seemed more concerned to hold over the Stocks they already had on hand than interested in additional purchases, while the Brokers, on the other hand, who talk and feel *Bearish*, found their profit in turning Stocks at ½@¾ ℘ cent. a day. The registered sales of the day were below the usual average, and there was not much done in the other departments of the Exchange, such as the Public Funds, Railway Bonds, and Southern State Stocks.

In the Afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, there was an improvement of 1@¾ ℘ cent. on the Share list, and if the signs of rather easier Money should be followed up to-morrow by cheaper rates, there would seem to be some prospect of a better market. The following quotations were made at the very close of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M. The speculators for the rise in Gold were not disposed to press their advantage to-day, any more than on Monday. The financial advices from London are against them, and the near prospect of the May Interest may also be taken into the account. The Public Funds were also easier in sympathy with lower Gold, although the prices yielded only ⅛@¼ ℘ cent.

Closing Quotations—April 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120	119⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	118⅞
American Gold	118⅞	118¼
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	101
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅛
Pacific Mail	56⅜	56⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74¼	73¾
St. Paul Common	58⅜	58⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	44⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	84⅜
Erie	63⅜	64⅜
Union Pacific	33⅜	33⅞
Lake Shore	91¼	91¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	38⅜	39¼
Toledo and Wabash	69¼	69½
Harlem	125¼	123

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81.....117⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....117⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81.....120⅜	5-20 reg., '67.....117
5-20 reg., '62.....113⅜	5-20 coup., '67.....118⅜
5-20 coup., '62.....117⅜	5-20 reg., '68.....117
5-20 reg., '64.....113⅜	5-20 coup., '68.....117⅜
5-20 coup., '64.....117⅜	10-40 reg.....111⅜
5-20 reg., '65.....113⅜	10-40 coup.....112⅜
5-20 coup., '65.....119⅜	5s coup., '81.....115⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....116⅜	6s currency.....113⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.....80	Ohio 6s, '81.....104
Va. 6s, con. bds.....51⅜	Ohio 6s, '86.....106
Va. 6s, def. bds.....13⅜	Ken. 6s.....97
Ga. 7s, new.....84	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.....98⅜
N. C. 6s, new.....17	Mich. 6s, '78.....98
N. C. 6s, S. T.....13⅜	Mich. 6s, '83.....98
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..18	N. Y. Reg. B. L.....108⅜
S. C. 6s, April & Oct..25	N. Y. Coup. B. L.....106
S. C. 6s, F. A.....18⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74.....105⅜
S. C. 6s, L.C.,'89,J.&J. 15	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.....105⅜
S. C. 7s of '88.....22	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.....105⅜
Mo. 6s.....93⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.....103⅜
Cal. 7s.....112⅜	N. Y. 6s.C.L.,G.B.,'87.118⅜
Conn. 6s.....101	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74.....104
Texas 10s of '76.....89	

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Good Friday, April 11. The day is not a legal holiday, and the Banks and Government Offices must be kept open, though we apprehend very little business will be done after 12 o'clock, noon.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, (recently opened through to Texas, earned in March, $252,400.

The cable reports a gain of £516,000 in Gold by the Bank of England today. The English Funds are higher and firm, and the American Funds in steady demand.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are:

For the month of March, 1873	$974,460
For the month of March, 1872	875,763
Increase this year over 1872	98,697
Earnings first three months, 1873	2,521,335
Earnings first three months, 1872	2,039,822
Increase this year over 1872	481,513

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1873.

Gold receipts	$481,840 68
Gold payments	70,069 24
Gold balance	41,568,285 35
Currency receipts	182,299 12
Currency payments	465,507 98
Currency balance	15,223,459 76
Customs	260,000 00

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,010,645.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepoint declines the position of Director in the Panama Railroad Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1873.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; coupon and registered; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest May and November.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest January and July. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Investment Bonds.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th of March, thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Stockholders of the above company who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and to the issue of $5,000,000 additional stock, are desired to communicate with the subscribers.

The proxies signed by many of the stockholders at the transfer office of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad grants the right to vote on the above matters at the meeting to be held in Cleveland on the 16th of April.

Stockholders desiring to revoke their proxies signed as above will please send their revocations to

LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,926,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY,
MILWAUKEE EXTENSION
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

A DISREPUTABLE AFFAIR.

An Action Against Two Criminal Lawyers—The Beaumont Case Again.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, a motion was made on behalf of one Adelaide Beaumont for an order compelling Messrs. Howe & Hummel to restore to her $1,200, as balance of counsel fees which she had paid them, but for which she had not received the services promised.

The particulars of this disreputable case were fully detailed in THE TIMES eighteen months ago, and were placed by the Bar Association before the Judiciary Committee.

On behalf of the plaintiff the only papers read was her own affidavit, which was to the effect that, in 1871, she was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house; that her husband was also arrested about the same time on a similar charge; that Messrs. Howe & Hummel were retained as her counsel; that she was convicted at Special Sessions and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a period of one year; that, while on the Island under sentence, she was induced by the defendants and parties representing them to pay various sums of money, amounting in all to $3,200, under representations that proceedings would be successfully taken to effect her discharge, and that, to have such proceedings successful, a portion of the money received would have to be paid to Judges Cardozo and Dowling; that no portion of such money was ever paid to such Judges or any member of the Judiciary; that comparatively no proceedings were had in her case, and she was finally discharged without any explanation.

In reply to this there was read by ex-Mayor Hall, counsel for defendants, numerous affidavits, including those of Mr. Howe, Mr. Hummel, Mr. Edmund Blankman, Capt. Burden and one of his officers.

Mr. Howe denies that he ever had any conversation with plaintiff, as alleged by her, to the effect that he had to pay any of the fee received by his firm to Judges Cardozo or Dowling, or any member of the Judiciary. He avers that he has been fifteen years at this Bar, exclusively devoted to criminal practice; that it is the universal custom of the Bar to charge large fees in criminal cases; that the case of the plaintiff was one demanding a large fee, and that the entire amount of $3,200, had it been all retained by the firm, was not excessive.

Mr. Hummel, in his affidavit, concurs with his partner in denying that anything had ever been said to plaintiff to the effect that any judge was to receive a part of the fee, or anything to that effect, or which could be so construed; that, on the contrary, the money was paid to remunerate his firm for services in defending the plaintiff and her husband before the Court of Special Sessions, for having the case of plaintiff brought before the Supreme Court on habeas corpus, for carrying it to the Supreme Court, General Term, on certiorari, for arguing the appeal there, and, if necessary, carrying it to the Court of Appeals; that the proceedings involved much time and labor, for which the whole fee of $3,200 was not excessive; that the case was taken to the General Term on certiorari and placed on the calendar, but not argued, because a case involving the same question—organization of the Court of Special Sessions—was then pending in the Court of Appeals, and subsequently decided in favor of the case of the plaintiff; that when plaintiff was liberated it was on her own recognizance, and pending the issue of such appeal. He further adds that, after plaintiff's discharge, her husband began to annoy them by threatening letters, and finally brought a suit to recover the money; that to avoid the litigation and annoyance of a suit with persons of the character of plaintiff and her husband, they settled the suit by paying $2,000, out of the $3,200 received, and took a full release, and that now she wants the remaining $1,200, leaving them nothing whatever for their services.

Mr. Edmund Blankman swears that he had commenced the suit for plaintiff to which Mr. Hummel refers; that during its pendency it was settled by the payment of $2,000 by defendants; that the plaintiff signed the release, after a full understanding of its nature and effect, and expressed her entire satisfaction therewith.

Capt. Burden and one of his officers, swears to the fact that the plaintiff is a woman of the very worst character, utterly unworthy of credit under oath, one who has for years kept houses of bad repute in this City.

The statements of these affidavits were fortified by the official records of the courts, so far the as the legal proceedings mentioned therein are concerned.

In rebuttal, another affidavit of the plaintiff was read by Mr. Gove, her lawyer, to the effect that she did not understand the nature of the release when she signed it for Mr. Blankman, but supposed it to be a receipt on account.

The reading of the affidavits being completed, Judge Barrett said, aside from the points raised on behalf of defendants on the previous day, as to the jurisdiction of the Court at Special Term, he did not see how he could get over the fact of the settlement of the suit. The only way this settlement could be avoided was on the ground of fraud, and that question must be tried by a jury. He saw no course left but to deny the motion, and such was his decision.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

Present, Hon. S. B. H. Vance, President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That the Controller make a new lease of the premises occupied by the Fourth District Civil Court for a further term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1873, at an annual rent of $3,500.

That street-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

That street-lamps be lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the New Boulevard.

That one additional street-lamp be placed in front of the Twenty-third-street entrance of the College of the City of New-York, and also an additional lamp in front of the Lexington-avenue entrance to said building.

LAID OVER.

That the Mayor and the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York be authorized and directed, on behalf of the City of New-York, to execute a lease from Alexander L. Whitelaw of the premises situated on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Nos. 389½ and 391 Fourth-avenue, for a period of five years from the first day May, 1874, at the annual rent of $2,500, for the use of the Sixth District Court of said City.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the north-east corner of King and Varick streets.

That the Board of Street Openings and Improvements be requested to have Forty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue, opened.

That Madison-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street to Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEPARTMENTS AND CORPORATION OFFICERS LAID OVER.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor nominating James L. Stewart, No. 320 East Fifteenth-street; Daniel D. T. Marshall, No. 157 East Thirty-fourth-street, and John R. Voorhis, No. 4 Bethune-street, Commissioners of Excise in the City of New-York for the next three years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

Adjourned until Monday next, 14th inst., at 3 P. M.

JOSEPH C. PICKNEY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

Present—William Wade, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That cross-walks be laid from the south-east corner of Front and South streets to the entrance to the entrance to the ferry-house, and from the north-west corner of Roosevelt and South streets, to connect with cross-walk leading to ferry-house.

That a sewer be built in Madison-street, from Scammel to Gouverneur street, to connect with sewer in Gouverneur-street.

That on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lot on north side of Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be fenced in.

That street lamps be lighted on both sides and in the centre of the Boulevard, from Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Fourth-street.

That One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the Harlem River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That street lamps be lighted in Forty-third-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That street lamps be lighted in Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, where not already done.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized and directed to have so much of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, as lies on each side of the improvement, now in progress, of sinking the track for railroad purposes, regulated and graded, and that the work be done otherwise than by public letting to the lowest bidder, if it shall be deemed for the best interest of the City.

That lamps be lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also, that Croton water-pipe be laid in said street.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN LAID OVER.

That on the north side of Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, and extending easterly, on Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, about two hundred feet, and westerly on the same streets about three hundred feet, be fenced in.

That West Broadway, from Canal to Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That street lamps be lighted in Forty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

That the Legislature of this State be and is hereby requested to amend the act now pending providing for the annexation of certain towns in Westchester County to the City of New-York, so that it shall contain a provision for submitting the proposed extension of the corporate limits of this City to a vote of the people interested in this measure.

That Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, and extending west 250 feet on Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, be fenced in.

That on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and Boulevard, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That College-place, from Chambers to Barclay-street, be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That Fifty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the Controller draw a warrant in favor of Martin B. Brown, for the sum of four thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents, for printing for the Board of Aldermen.

ADOPTED.

That the Commissioner of Public Works notify the Eighth and Sixth-avenue Railroad Companies, jointly and severally, to remove the track on the west side of College-place, between Chambers and Warren streets, and in the event of refusal for thirty days after being so notified, then the said Commissioner be directed to have said street restored to its former condition, at the expense of the City, and to sue for and recover from the said Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, jointly or severally, and respectively, the cost of the work.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisner, Healy, Thornell, Thorn, Codington, Strack, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Reyes—21.

CONCURRED.

That One Hundred and Third-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Second-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, be flagged.

That One Hundredth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-ninth-street, from First to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the Controller pay to A. D. Sellick, Esq., eight thousand dollars, in full payment for rent.

That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Eleventh-avenue, from Sixtieth to Seventy-ninth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Ninety-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Eleventh-street, between University-place and Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the Commissioner of Public Works notify the New-York and Harlem and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Companies to remove all the switches and turn-outs from the carriage-way and sidewalks on the Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; and in the event of neglect or refusal to comply with the directions contained in such notification for a period of thirty days, then the said Commissioner of Public Works remove such switches and turn-outs, to repair, in the most thorough manner, the carriage-way and sidewalk at the expense of the City, and to sue for and recover from said railroad companies the expense incurred.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be flagged.

That a crosswalk be laid from the north-east corner of Canal and Mulberry streets to the south-east corner of said streets.

That Forty-second-street, from Third to Madison avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, between St. Nicholas-avenue and the Boulevard, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

Adjourned until Monday next, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Arrest of a Commission Merchant for Alleged Fraud.

John H. Tiemier, successor to Smith & Tiemier, commission merchants, No. 363 Washington-street, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff D. G. Gale yesterday, on an order of arrest obtained by Nathaniel H. Bishop. Bishop charges that in November, 1872, he sent the firm of Smith & Tiemier 450 crates of cranberries to be sold on commission, and that Tiemier who succeeds to the business of the firm has, by false statements of account, false entries in his books and false representations, defrauded him of more than $1,088.

The Maud Merrill Murder.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge Brady said that, for the reasons already assigned, he had concluded to deny the motion for a stay of proceedings made by counsel for Robert P. Bleakley, now awaiting trial for the murder of Maud Merrill, at the same time that counsel moved for a commission to Ireland to prove the insanity of members of Bleakley's family there. The Judge said counsel could take out his commission, however, if he believed it possible to have a return to it in time for the trial, which was set down for one week from to-day, 15th inst., peremptorily.

A Large Arrival of Emigrants.

About 3,500 emigrant passengers arrived at this port yesterday by the various arriving steamers. It was the largest arrival of any this season, and Castle Garden and the adjoining grounds, where friends were waiting to greet those who had written of their probable coming, presented an unusually animated appearance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
2,800 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
WHETSTONE AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
1,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
1,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
RED CLOUD AGENCY.
1,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,270,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
KIOWA AGENCY.
1,860,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
65,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
WICHITA AGENCY.
1,120,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
31,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,800 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
BLACKFEET AGENCY
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1874, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or of cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas: the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
50,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract, accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

300 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 38x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
800 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,325 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
15,463 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
18,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
256,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,800 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,600 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
300 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,600 yards Blue Denims
9,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
348 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
652 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
453 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,400 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,655 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
500 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
434 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
820 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
35 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
130 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
120 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,503 dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
120 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
230 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
355 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
126 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
87,000 Needles, Glovers'.
514 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
2,385 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
374 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,558 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,800 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED BOARD OF Water Commissioners for the City of Rochester, N. Y., will receive sealed proposals at their office, in said city, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 9th day of April, 1873, for the construction of Water Works for said city, the work to consist of furnishing materials and constructing a conduit of brick and cast-iron pipe from Hemlock Lake; the furnishing and laying all the distribution pipes required; also the construction of the necessary reservoirs, inlet pipes, discharge pipes and structures connected therewith; also necessary vaults for stop and air cocks and blow-offs; also the fitting, boring and setting of all hydrants, stop and air cocks and blow-offs which may be furnished; also all the work required in opening and filling trenches, or constucting enbankments, &c., and all the materials and work required in creek crossings or protecting creek channels.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids, when from combinations among bidders or from any other cause they deem it for the interest of the City of Rochester to do so.

Specifications, quantity sheets, blank forms of proposals and contract, general and special notices, and all necessary papers relating thereto, will be on exhibition at the office of the said Commissioners, in the City of Rochester, on and after the 27th day of March, 1873, until the time of letting.

ROSWELL HART,
P. M. BROMLEY,
C. C. MORSE,
G. H. PERKINS,
WM. H. BOWMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.
J. NELSON TUBBS, Engineer.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., April 4, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M., on the 6th day of May, 1873, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1—Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2—Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3—Providence River, Rhode Island.
4—Wickford Harbor, Rhode Island.
5—Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
6—Stonington Harbor, Connecticut.
7—New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut.
8—Housatonic River, Connecticut.
9—Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut.
10—Norwalk River, Connecticut.
11—Peconic River, Long Island, New-York.
For rip-rap granite:
1—Breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island.
2—Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.
For removing Luddington Rock, New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty will be sent on application to this office.

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Wholesale Department.

We have cheap silk, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Laces, Flowers, &c., well worthy inspection. Call.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

The Desbrosses-st. cars, from the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

KID GLOVES.

Wholesale Department.

We have full lines and are receiving per various steamers from Europe all the new Spring shades in our Monogram and Edward Gloves, acknowledged to be the best

LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

For the convenience of Western and Eastern buyers we have opened an office in Spelman's building,

NO. 369 BROADWAY.

Our stock in Grand-st. comprises over
20,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES,
to which we invite special attention.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

Desbrosses-st. cars, from corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

REGULAR
ANNUAL SPRING OPENING,
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 9,
WITH
ELEGANT COSTUMES,
AND
PARIS, LONDON, BERLIN, AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AT
B. ALTMAN & CO'S
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RICH LACES, COLORED YAKS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c.

PASSEMENTERIES, NEW AND DESIRABLE,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.

DRESS-MAKERS SUPPLIED.

PARIS.—AU COIN DE RUE.

NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU.
NOS. 16, 18, 20, 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS,
Near the Palais Royal.

GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Known for nearly thirty years for the excellence, good taste, and modest price of each article.
INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, Silks, Lace Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Party Dresses, Ready-made Under-Clothing, Wedding Outfits, Baby Linen, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Articles.
THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN PARIS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT RIBBON SALE
OF
R. H. MACY & CO.
WILL CONTINUE
ALL THIS WEEK.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th av.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—New designs, NEW IMPORTED styles. Magic Costume, beautiful Toilets, Patterns, with Cloth Models, now ready. Come early.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in this City, established ten years, easily conducted, and now in successful operation; gross profits during that time have exceeded $30,000 per annum, and can be increased. To a responsible party, will be sold low. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—Four years established; large and strictly cash trade; long lease and good-will of the business; no opposition; for sale low. Good reasons for selling. Apply to Mrs. NORTHROP, No. 371 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, or at the store, corner President and Smith sts.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTNER with $3,000 to $5,000 to take exclusive control of the financial department of a business that pays $500 per cent profit. Address C. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

$5,000 CASH AND CREDIT WILL purchase interest in established business, with all capital required, now netting $10,000 per year. Address BUILDINGS, Box 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF LEASE, the stone yard, with shop, stone, steam engine, and rubbing-bed, &c. For further particulars inquire of JAMES GIBSON & CO., 542 West 49th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—FIRST DISTRICT.—ERNEST HEYE, assignee of the estate of FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, plaintiff, against FRANCIS A. HIRSCH, GEORGE KRETZ, and others, defendants. To the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, and to all attorneys who have been employed by the above-named plaintiff, as assignee of said firm: I, Charles A. Jackson, referee, hereby give notice that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, made and entered in the above-entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims of the creditors of the late firm of F. A. Hirsch, interested in the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by the said Francis A. Hirsch to said plaintiff on or about the 5th day of January, 1867, A. D., and to take proof of the claims of all attorneys who have been employed by the said plaintiff to collect claims which passed to him under said assignment. Notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors and attorneys, to take and state an account of the amount due to said creditors upon their respective claims, upon the 14th day of February, 1873, and to take, state, and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment.

Notice is also hereby given that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered and adjudged that such of said creditors and attorneys as shall not, within a time limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court or by me, for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividends out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be forever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee or individually, or of, from, or out of the said assigned estate.

All the creditors of said Francis A. Hirsch, and all attorneys who have been employed by the plaintiff as assignee of said firm, are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 38 Pine-street, after the 1st of May, or at No. 54 William-street before the 1st of May next, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May, 1873, the day limited by me, on or before which all claims are to be presented.

Notice is further hereby given that the said referee will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my said office, No. 38 Pine-street, on the 16th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., and that, at such hearing, any party in interest may contest any claims presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, February 27, 1873, A. D.

CHARLES A. JACKSON,
Referee,
No. 38 Pine-street,
or No. 54 William-street, N. Y.
B. ROELKER, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, N. Y.

N. B.—Creditors and attorneys are requested to make up and present their claims in such form as to show the dates and items of all debits and credits, the amount due on the 14th day of February, 1873, A. D., the interest claimed, and periods for which it is computed, and also to verify the correctness of their claims by affidavit, made before any officer authorized to take affidavits in the State of New-York, or before a Consul of the United States, if creditors reside out of the United States of America.

B. ROELKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 55 Pine-street, N. Y.

mh12-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, plaintiffs, against AUSTIN BIDWELL, sometimes known as A. Biron Bidwell, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest from the 27th day of February, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD
& DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD,
& DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ap2-law6wW No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE BIDWELL alias G. C. BROWNELL, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD
& DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD
& DA COSTA,
ap1-law6wTu No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New-York, County of New-York.—HENRY SEGGERMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN DAY and JOSHUA WHITNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh12-law6wW*

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CHARLES SCHURIG against ELLEN MORONEY, John B. Tozier and Emma L., his wife, Frederick W. Silliman and Annie E., his wife, Hannah D. Blaisdell, Henry Johnson and Catharine M., his wife, Gullian Ross, Theodore Ross.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
mh26-law6wW*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1873, present Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of THOMAS MONTAGUE, deceased.—On reading and filing the petition of Catharine Kennedy, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Thomas Montague, late of the City of New-York, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said Thomas Montague for the payment of his debts, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1873, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said administratrix to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said Thomas Montague, deceased, as shall be necessary to pay his debts.

ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
ap8-law5wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE,
LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.
o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 827 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC,
ja8-law6mW* Executor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

GREAT SALE
OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
AND
FINE JEWELRY.

Being about to retire from the jewelry business, I offer my large stock of goods for the next fifteen days, to the public and trade generally, below cost.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN,
No. 715 Broadway,
Under the New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, THOMSON......Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE......Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GRIGS......Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG....Wednesday, April 9, at 2½ P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage......$80 and $90, currency
Steerage......$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, May 10, at 10½ A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed., April 9.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 16.
*Calabria, Sat'day, Ap. 19.
Java, Wednesday, April 23.
Parthia, Saturday, April 26.
*Cuba, Wedday, April 30.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Europa......Sat., April 12
Trinacria......Wed., April 16
California......Sat., April 19
Columbia......Wed., April 23
India......Sat., April 26
Alexandria, Wed., April 30
Australia......Sat., May 3
Ismailia......Wed., May 7
Victoria......Sat., May 10
Castalia......Wed., May 14

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE......DANRE......Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 17
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..Saturday, May 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE......April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN......April 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......May 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER...Wed'day, April 23
ARRAGON, WESTERN......Wed'day, May 17

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

PASSPORTS.—AMERICAN CITIZENS REQUIRING passports will apply to THOMAS SADLER, Notary Public and Commissioner, No. 8 Broad-st., New-York. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

PEMBROKE......April 12
GLAMORGAN......May 3
PEMBROKE......May 24
GLAMORGAN......June 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin......$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin......55 currency
Steerage......30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 19.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, April 8.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, April 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, April 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.

For freight and passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 8.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, April 15.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 119 Wall-st.

D. McKEELER, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)...April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)......April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)......April 24
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)......May 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EUGENE A. BLEYTHING and JAMES F. MARSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Eugene A. Bleything and James F. Marsh, of the County of Middlesex and Morris respectively, bankrupts aforesaid. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark in said district, on the 24th day of April, A.D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Statts S. Morris, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.
S. H. BALDWIN, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.
ap8-law2wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. HENDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William T. Henderson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
mh26-law3wW* Clerk.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,570—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Augustus M. Miller, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and formerly carrying on business in the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.

ALBERT C. AUBERY, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
ap 9-law3wW*

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.

HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee,
No. 19 Court-street, Boston.

New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

NEWSPAPERS.

NORTH JERSEY ADVERTISER.—20,000 copies to actual resident tax-payers; free, post-paid, in single wrappers; lively local reading on every page; cheapest advertising in the State. WILLIAM R. MATTISON, Publisher, Newton, Sussex County, New-Jersey.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 8 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:40 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:24 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, and 11:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:20, 4:30, 6:20, *11:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, 11:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:20, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:20, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:26 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 2:27, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 6:30 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:26, 7:27, 9, 11:28 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 5:55, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:40, 6:47, 7:34, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:47, 4:34, 7:18, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:35 P. M., and 12:20 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:20 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:20 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:15, 10:44 A. M., 4:10 and 6:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 18, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:35 P. M.—via Shore Line at 12:30 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05 (Ex.) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M., to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:35 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:35 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Thursday, 3d...	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d...	[illegible]
Saturday, 5th...	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th...	11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th...	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 7th...	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th...	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th...	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th...	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th...	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th...	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...	7:00 A. M.
		Monday, 14th...	7:00 A. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE.

The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
will resume their place in the line on and after MONDAY, April 14.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with roads.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. R. CROSSETT.